INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
11

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1931 and our companies will do better.
12

VOL. XIX NO. 165— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Congress President & Ex-President To Meet Lord Willingdon?

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR SWARAJ

Parliament Not In A Mood To Grant.

Mr. Fenner Brockway in a letter to a Madras journalist sais the British Parliament is not yet prepared to go sufficiently far to meet the minimum demand India must make. The Conservative party is less inclined to adopt a reasonable attitude, than it was in January last.

In a determined campaign for India's right Mr. Brockway promises I. L. P.'s support.

GANDHIJI'S BRITISH ADMIRERS

Offer To Supply Goat Milk

A special cable to the "Englishman" dated London, July 11, states:—

The authorities of Kingsley Hall, where Mr. Gandhi will probably stay in London, are embarrassed by the response to their statement that they were at their wits' end to find a goat in order that Mr. Gandhi may have fresh milk daily.

Offers of goats have poured in from all over the country. A Cardiff man is offering to pay the carriage of the goat both ways.

It is proposed to accept the offer of London goatowners. There have also been many offers of fresh fruit and cheese.

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR TRANS-JORDAN

General Wauchope Appointed

RUGBY, July 13.

King has been pleased to accept resignation of Sir John Robbert Chancellor as High Commissioner for Trans-Jordan as from 1st November next and to approve of appointment of Lt.-General Arthur Grenfell Wauchope, General Officer Commanding, Northern Ireland District, to succeed him.—B.O.W.

RAILWAY MEMBER ON TOUR

SIMLA, July 14.

Mr. C. P. Colvin, Member, Railway Board, will be leaving Simla on July 20 on tour. He will visit Poona, Belgaum, Bangalore and Ootacamund on his way to Mangalore where he arrives on the 30th. Leaving Mangalore on the 31st, he will proceed to Secunderabad where he arrives on August 2. He will leave Secunderabad on the 4th and return Simla on the 8th visiting Gwalior 'en route.' A. P.

STOP PRESS

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE. ACCUSED ON STRETCHER.

LAHORE, July 14.

Bhagram, accused, was produced to-day in a stretcher before the Special Tribunal trying the Lahore Conspiracy wherein 27 accused stand charged for various offences including conspiracy to murder officials and wage war against King. The Tribunal dispensed with the presence of Bhagram and continued hearing. During the six months that the case has been running 135 witnesses have been examined and about 600 or more witnesses remain to be examined on the prosecution side alone.—A. P.

ASSISTANCE TO GERMANY.

RUGBY, July 14.

The Directors of the Bank of International Settlements were in almost continuous deliberations for 12 hours at Basle yesterday. The meeting concluded towards midnight and communique announcing decision to strengthen assistance to Germany by all means at disposal of the Central Banks was taken.—B. O. W.

Mahatmaji Reaches Simla To-day

JAWAHARLAL AND VALLABBHAI TO SEE VICEROY?

"We Are Eight Reaching Simla Wednesday Morning

GANDHI"

This was the telegram received from Gandhiji to-day by Rai Bahadur Mohanlal. Mrs. Gandhi is not coming. Mirabai is coming. As the number is eight there is belief that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel might be in the party.

Should both these leaders come arrangements will be made to enable them to meet Lord Willingdon. Their conversations with the Viceroy will help to remove any misunderstandings that might exist regarding the working of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in the United Provinces and Gujerat and Gujarat and perhaps also ensure satisfactory working of the Pact in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi while in England.

RETRENCHMENT "AXE" IN CENTRE

DELHI PAPER'S NEWS CONTRADICTED

No Threat By Members Of The Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 14.

The "Hindustan Times" of Delhi has published a report from Simla to the effect that Sir Abdur Rahim and Members of the General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment have threatened to resign unless the Government of India give an undertaking that their recommendations will be put into effect and not treated as a scrap of paper. This is entirely untrue. Further statement by the paper that the despatch has been sent to the Secretary of State on this subject is equally false. I might add that the Secretary of State was recently addressed by the Government of India for an opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown as to whether salaries of the protected Services like the I.C.S., could be reduced. I understand that the opinion received was that reduction is not possible without amendment of the Government of India Act.

RETRENCHMENT PLANS AT SIMLA

General Purposes Sub-Committee

SIMLA, July 14.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment met yesterday and to-day and approved, with necessary modifications, draft questionnaires relating to the Legislative Department, the Home Department and Customs.

A communique says:—Under Finance Department notification of 17th June 1931, a sub-committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee has been constituted to deal with all heads of "Central' expenditure not made over to the other five sub-committees. These heads are (1) Expenditure of the departments collecting 'central' revenue; (2) Debt Services; (3) General Administration, (4) Scientific Departments (Survey of India, Meteorology, Geological Survey, Botanical Survey, etc.) (5) Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Aviation, Ports and Pilotage and Lighthouses and Lightships; (6) Miscellaneous Departments (Commercial Intelligence, Census, Emigration, Joint Stock Companies, etc.); (7) Expenditure of minor administrations; (8) Expenditure in England, (9) Pay, allowances, etc. of Povernment servants.

The sub-committee consists of Sir Abdur Rahim (Chairman), Lala Ram Saran Das, Mr. Rangaswamy Ayangar, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mian Muhammad Shah Nawaz, Mr. K. C. Roy, Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Khan Bahadur Hafiz Walayat Ullah, Mr. J. C. Nixon. Mr. S. P. Shah is Secretary. The Sub-Committee wishes to enlist the co-operation of those members of the general public who are interested in the working of the departments with which it is concerned and who are in a position to offer suggestions for the reduction of public expenditure.

Written memoranda may accordingly be sent by any one interested to the Secretary at Simla by the end of July at the latest. After reading the memoranda, the sub-committee will decide whether it will be necessary to supplement the memoranda by oral evidence.—A. P.

CAWNPORE RIOTS POLICE ENQUIRY

First Sitting Of Commission

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 14.

The Cawnpore Riots Police Enquiry Commission under the Presidentship of Mr. J. J. W. Allsop, I. C. S., Judicial Secretary to the U. P. Government held its first sitting at Circuit House to-day. Messrs. J. K. Ryan, Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Narayanpershad Niagam ex-M. L. C. Chaudhary Maheshwari Pershad, Municipal Commissioner were examined and extracts from their previous statements shown. Mr. Nadirali, S. I. Colonelganj Thana and Mr. Bell D. I. G. cross-examined witnesses at length. Later the Commissioners Messrs. Allsop and Gordon visited the affected localities with Messrs. Chaudhary and Maheshwarypershad. It is expected that the Commission will be sitting for a month. The seating arrangement for waiting witnesses is unsatisfactory and no fans are provided. Witnesses were summoned at very short notice. The proceedings are in camera.

EARDLEY NORTON DEAD

An Ex-Congressman

MADRAS, July 14.

A private cable from London received this morning announces the death of Mr. Eardley Norton, the famous lawyer, in England yesterday.

Storm Over At Srinagar After A Night of Terror.

CITY DESERTED

SRINAGAR, July 14.

Calm was restored at Srinagar to-day after a night of terror following the incident leading up to the firing, in which nine Muslims, who attempted to rescue one of their co-religionists charged with inciting the Muslims to rise against the Hindus, were killed and scores of others seriously injured.

REPRISALS FEARED.

Most of the shops have suspended business, their Hindu and Muslim owners fearing reprisals. The Indian quarters of the city is deserted save for the presence of the police and State troops who have been summoned from the outlying districts.

Sporadic looting of shops occurred throughout the night, but local authorities who are being personally directed by the Maharaja now have the situation well in hand. The funeral of the victims of firing will we held this afternoon.—A. P.

(EARLIER NEWS OF RIOT ON PAGE 12.)

PATNA BOMB CASE

Accused Turns Approver?

PATNA, July 14.

An unconfirmed report states that Bhagat Singh who has been arrested in connection with the recent bomb outrage and was granted bail yesterday by the City Magistrate, has turned approver and made a statement.

The house of Mahomed Ismail Ibrahim was searched to-day and two guns and several cartridges were seized. The man was taken in custody but was later released on bail.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON RYOTS IN RAE BAREILLI

Sequel To Attack On Revenue Officials

2 KILLED: 3 WOUNDED

SIMLA, July 14.

The Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli wires to the Associated Press that a revenue official while attaching property in the police circle of Mustafabad was felled to the ground with a heavy mallet blown on the head and stunned.

The police party while recuing him were also attacked with shovel, mallets and 'lathis' and were compelled to open fire wunding three, of whom two died. The situation is quiet.—A. P.

MILL STRIKE IN INDORE CONTINUES

Prime Minister Appoints Inquiry

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 14.

No settlement of the Indore Swadeshi Mill strike has been so far reached. Mr. Bapna, the Prime Minister, has intervened and an inquiry has been instituted. Mr. Talcharkar, an officer of the State has been appointed for purpose of conciliation. Representatives of the Labour Association and the Mill were invited to meet this afternoon in the office of the Industry and Commerce Department.

Geneva.—23 countries have signed the Convention limiting manufacture of narcotics to scientific and medical needs.—Reuter.

RAILWAY LINES WASHED AWAY

Engine & Wagons Derailed On Manmad Section

SECUNDERABAD, July 14.

Information has been received here that owing to continuous heavy rain, lines between Umri and Sivagan on the Manmad Section have been washed away and transhipment is impossible. It is reported that a goods train with engine and a few wagons was derailed yesterday between Umri and Sivagan. The guard and the engine staff took shelter under a tree and were rescued by gangsmen. About sixty passengers returned from Umri as transhipment is difficult. One of the passengers stated that the Silta was overflowing.—A.P.

Transhipment Of Passengers To Begin From Friday

SECUNDERABAD, July 14.

The authorities of the N. G. S. Railway, wire from Secunderabad, under date to-day:—

Owing to breaches between Mudhked and Karkhali on the metre gauge system of this railway, booking of parcel and all perishables and live stock traffic for this railway via Manmad for stations beyond Mudhked and via Secunderabad for stations beyond Karkheli have been stopped with immediate effect. Transhipment of passengers is expected from Friday 17th and through communication from Monday 20th. Passengers service will be maintained between Hyderabad and Karkheli and between Manmad and Mudkhed.—A. P.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR BURMA.

Maratha Soldiers Detained At Poona.

RAJPUT REGIMENT UNDER ORDERS

POONA, July 14.

As anticipated the 2/5th Maharatta Light Infantry and a detachment of the 18th Mule Transport Company which were to have left Poona for Burma to-day is understood to have been detained at present.

On enquiry it is understood that 2/5th Mahrattas are likely to leave Poona only by the first week of August and the Mule Transport at the end of this month.

It is understood that 3/6th Rajputana Rifles stationed at Secunderabad will be leaving that station in the 3rd week of this month.—A. P.

ANTI-REBEL OPERATIONS IN BURMA

No Police Casualty

RANGOON, July 14.

An unconfirmed report has been received that Capt. L. V. Dart, M.C., Assistant Commandant of Military Police, was wounded yesterday in an operation against the rebels about twentyone miles up the River Pegu. Details are lacking.

The number of rebels captured in Shan States till July 10 is 53. The latest official news from Shan States is that military columns are systematically searching the country and combing out the villages. A few wounded men and guns have been found and several suspects have been arrested, but no trace has been obtained of any large body of rebels.

POLICE: NO CASUALTY.

On the night of 13th July the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Insein, with a party of police stopped a motorbus at the 28th mile on the Prome road, containing fifteen armed dacoits. Four dacoits was killed in the affray which ensued, one was captured and guns, dahs and cartridges were recovered. Some of them were identified as local men. Police suffered no casualty.

What Is Behind The Financial Crisis In Germany

EFFORTS OF THE BANK OF INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS TO HELP REICHSBANK

"HOOVER HOLIDAY" FOR YEAR— THE ONLY WAY TO GET THROUGH THE IMPASSE.

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 14.

Reports of a very grave financial crisis have been pouring in for the last three days from Germany. Darmstadter and National Bank, one of the biggest and most important banks in Germany, has been compelled to suspend paymain to till the week end. The Government has issued two decress one of which requires closing down of all the banks and credit institutions on July to and 15. The other authorises the Government to declare Bank Holidays whenever it considers it advisable.

CAUSE OF THE RUSH ON BANKS.

The acceptance of the Hoover's Moratorium proposal by the creditor countries has restored confidence in general and the present financial crisis in Germany has nothing to do with it. In this connection it might be recalled that since the failure of the Creditanstalt, the biggest Bank in Cienna, about two weeks back, considerable distrust has been caused among foreign depositors in general and the Americans in particular. As a result of the depositors in Germany began to withdraw their deposits from the Darmstadter and National Bank. The bank was not prepared for this emergency and it had hardly enough time to make any arrangements to meet with its obligations.

The Bank, however, managed to pay about 50 million sterling within this short period but the feeling of distrust was so great and it went on growing so intense that it became impossible for the Bank to continue payments and it had to close its doors. This feeling of distrust and lack of confidence is the main cause of the present financial crisis in Germany.

ECONOMIC CONDITION SOUND.

The economic condition of Germany and the budgetary position has been declared to be sound and satisfactory despite the crisis, by the Council of the Bank of International Settlement at Basle which has decided to help the Reichsbank in every way in its power. Dr. Luther's negotiations in this connection have proved successful and the Council has taken upon itself to rediscount credit of a hundred million dollars.

UNEMPLOYED NUMBER 5 MILLIONS.

The German Government it appears had taken all necessary precautions in preparing their Budget. But they proved futile owing to the abnormal world depression as has also been the case in most of the countries. In the month of February last the figure of unemployed in Germany had swelled to five millions which was a record in the history of that country. And although recently there has been a little improvement even now the figure is not less than four millions. It is also to be noted that the present month is the one which is considered to be the best for Labour Market in Germany. Germany has little opening for its population for agricultural pursuits. Being mainly an industrial country it has nothing to fall back upon except its factories which have to remain idle due to unprecedented depression. Both imports of foreign raw material and the export of finished goods from Germany having dwindled down Government revenues fell down heavily. This made it impossible for Germany to meet its obligations under the Young Plan. Germany has to pay 80 million sterling this year and the first small instalment falls due tomorrow and in all probability Germany would have paid it up but owing the acceptance of the Hoover Scheme the question of payment is pending.

"CUT" IN STATE SERVANTS' SALARIES.

The position of Germany is quite clear. The Government of the country has taken drastic measures to balance the Budget. Hundred and twenty million Marks have been saved by reducing the salaries of State Officials. This is only one of the several measures. But whatever the efforts of the Government the fall in revenues is so great that it is next to impossible for Germany to pay War debts at present. The only way out of the impasse is perhaps to allow Germany to work more and run her factories at a greater speed so that she may be in a position to pay. The Germans are ready for it. But it is doubtful if in these days of keen competition and at a time when it has become a problem for every country to save its own industries the creditor countries will allow Germany that facility. Every thing depends upon the outcome of Hoover's Moratorium plan.

HENDERSON ON MISSION OF PEACE

LONDON, July 14.

"We are going under exceptional conditions, but yesterday's decisions at Basle must have eased the situation," declared Mr. Henderson on his departure for Paris to converse with Ministers 'en route' to Berlin, where the Foreign Secretary will later in the week be joined by Mr. MacDonald. Mr. Henderson said he would do his utmost to promote friendship not only between Britain and other European nations but also between France and Germany.—Reuter.

(Other News re. German crisis on Page 12.)

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 14.

Previous Closing Rate	9.27
To-day's Opening Rate	9.33
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.22
Difference	—.05

Broach Expectation

July/Aug.	Rs. 175
A./May	Rs. 166

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 14.

Previous Closing Rate	4.86
To-day's Opening Rate	4.92
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	4.95
Difference	+.09

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 14.

Silver Ready	13 1/16
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	13 1/16
Higher	0 1 0

Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, July 13.

First Settlement	43 7 0
Second Settlement	43 3 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A very competent WEAVING MASTER. Apply with Testimonials stating terms, experience, age and technical education if any, to Sir SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD., DeLisle Road, Pombay. Applications will be treated in confidence.
A 3305

WANTED—A PARSI newly-passed B. Com. as assistant to INSPECTOR of COMMERCIAL AGENCIES. Must be of amiable disposition and active. Apply Box No. 1054, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3294

WANTED—LADY COMPANION, Graduate or Under-graduate for young and High Society Hindu Lady. Knowledge of Sports, or Doctor also, preferred. Apply: PANDIT, Advocate, "Madhav Villas," Setalwad Lane, Napeansea Road.
A R 5408

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT for Goa, for People's Insurance Co. Ltd., Excellent chance for an influential Gentleman. Special features of above company include strong National Directorate, low premiums, good yearly business secured for last 4 years, loans granted to Policyholders against property, etc. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box 4,001, Bombay No. 7.
A R 5389A

WANTED —INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to secure business for an Indian Company, offering perenial advantages, large bonuses during life and after for a nominal investment of Rs. 10 or Rs 50 only. Pay according to business capacity. Apply to R. POPATLAL & BROS., Managing Agents, the Great Indian Mutual Aid and Relief Association, Ltd., Central Bank Building, Karachi.
A R 5431

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Loco stores clerks. Mechanical Engineers, Boilermakers, Chargemen, Cashiers and Springsmiths. And far Bombay competent Stenographers, Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, and Indent Clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R 5383

WANTED

Insurance Agents Everywhere

Most Liberal terms and Hereditary Commission offered.

For particulars apply to:

The United Karnatak Insurance Coy., Ltd.,

DHARWAR.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Suitable EMPLOYMENT by an experienced lawyer of Bengal having thorough knowledge of the works of a Solicitor. Expert in estate correspondence and drafting works. Apply to Box No. 1055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 5416

ESTIMATOR DRAUGHTSMAN and DESIGNER for Mechanical, Structural Steel Work, Electrical Engineering, etc. Seeks SITUATION. Apply Box No. 1056 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 5420

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TO LET—For VEGETARIAN HINDUS. Large Flat near Sea Five Bedrooms, large Hall, Dining etc. Rent Rs. 100/-. Apply :—PANDIT, Setalwad Lane, Napeansea Road. Phone 42860.
C R 5409

For Sale.

FOR SALE—ITALIAN WHITE KARARA MARBLES. Apply sharp HAJI KARMALI KASAM, Habib Building, Palagali, Bombay 9.
T R5447

FOR SALE—POWERFUL BINOCULAR by "Ross" London in leather case 20/-. New leather bound strong canvas Gem Cover, with Cartridge Bag and Haversack 15/-. Apply MANAGER, C. I. Equipment Depot, Camp Mhow.
N R5452

Trade Announcement.

"MARBLES"—All kind of "MARBLES" such as "SLABS," "TILES," etc., to be sold very Cheap Rate. Apply ESUFALLY ADAMJI, Bombay No. 3.
T R5449

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5.

EXPERT TUITION for boys and girls by experienced graduate; results guaranteed; terms moderate Apply Box No. 1060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R5450

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—35 B.H.P. NATIONAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE, overhauled and 27-29 B.H.P. New Victoria Crude Oil Engine, also Wood workers and Tin Smiths Machines, Lathes, Beltings, Pumps, Pumping Sets at greatly reduced prices. ERUCH D. ENGINEER CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
N R5446

WANTED— An economical STEAM ENGINE and BOILER of 175 B.H.P. Apply to:—THE STANDARD TILE & CLAY WORKS, LTD., P.O. FEROKE, (South Malabar).
N 3186

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate Rupees Five for three questions Receive written answers correctly and wonderfully on paper while retained in your possession.
P

AMERICAN COTTON TIFSTER'S OPEN CHALLENGE—Saturday 9.45 and Monday 9.27 were the exact Forecasts given to clients. Daily one cent. per cent. "Certainty" Rupees Ten. Daily one Special Figure with safeside Rupees Five. Our popular "SUNRISE WEEKLY" Forecasts Rupee One. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema. Phone 24918. Refer Saturday "Evening News" for Free Forecasts on that day.
P R5456

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Building, Home St., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st March, 1931.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
for THE SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LIMITED.
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (Bombay), LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th June, 1931.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of Company will be CLOSED from 29th July to 5th August, 1931, both days inclusive.
3317.

THE PRALHAD MILLS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March 1931.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 17th July, 1931, to FRIDAY, 31st July, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 7th July, 1931.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

NOMINATIONS ARE INVITED from Members for the five vacancies on the Managing Committee, to be filled in at the next annual election. The Nominations must reach the Mandali's Office duly filled in before 8-0 p.m. on 31st July, 1931. The nomination forms will be available at the Mandali's Office.

By Order,
SHANTABAI GOTHOSKAR,
M. L. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

264, Charni Road,
Girgaon, Bombay,
13th July 1931. R5443

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1931, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
3261

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, who were asked to attend at the High Court on Wednesday morning, the 15th Instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) are REQUIRED TO ATTEND at 3 P.M. instead of at 11 A.M.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
15th July, 1931.
3320.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain Securities and Debts belonging to Bai SHANTAGAURI, wife of Gulabrai Govindji, late of Bhavnagar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhavnagar ..... Deceased.

JIVRAJ MAKANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Byculla Motishaw's Gali, without the Fort of Bombay, the duly constituted Attorney of Gulabrai Govindji, of Bhavnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhavnagar .. Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 10th day of July, 1931.
Messrs. NAGINDAS HOOSEINALLY & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3318.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHIMABAI, widow of Madhavrao Gangadhar Nadkarni alias CHIMABAI NADKARNI, of Bombay Gaud Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

VITHAL GANGADHAR NADKARNI. Gaud Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Government Pensioner, temporarily residing at Jariwalla Building, Golpitha, Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, the husband's brother of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Tenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 10th day of July 1931.
Mr. VITHAL GANGADHAR NADKARNI.
Petitioner-in-Person.
3316

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that EBRAHIM ABDUL REHMAN KALSEKAR has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. Persons claiming any interest therein by way of mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, incumbrance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, at 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within a fortnight from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of pension and Tax Land or Ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling thereon, situate at Old Purbhadevi (Lower Parel) in the Registration Dist.. and Sub-Distt. of Bombay, admeasuring 6306 sq. yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1775, Cadastral Survey No. 1215, Municipal Nos. 2749 (1, 4, 5, 6, 7), Street Nos. 214, 214-F, 214-E, 214-D; bounded on the East by a passage and partly by the property of Dajiba Balubhat; West by a corner of the passage, North by the property of Bhaiji Ramchander; South public passage.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1931.

G. B. PANDYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

56, Esplanade Road,
P. & O. Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.
3319

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SAMUEL STREET, MANDVI (VADGADI) KHOJA STREET, NUL BAZAR, AND FOREBUNDER, KATHIAWAR.

FOREBUNDER property will be sold at our Rooms.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suits No. 2272 of 1926 (Esmail Abdul Karim vs. Comer Abdul Karim and others) and 3300 of 1925 (Joosub Haji Vali vs. Abdulla Haji Valli and others) and pursuant to directions contained in the Consent Decrees dated the 5th October 1928 and 8th December 1930, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Samuel Street, admeasuring about 78 square yards, but according to Cadastral Survey Register admeasuring about 89 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 763, New No. 6492, Old Survey No. 472, New Survey No. 2774, Cadastral Survey No. 856 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward B No. 1593, formerly Street Nos. 99-103 now Street No. 207 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to Jumma Masjid, on the South by the properties of Lalji Godoo and Surji Godoo, on the East by a Sweeper's passage and on the West by Samuel Street.

On THURSDAY, the 20th August next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of quit and ground rent land together with the structure standing thereon situate at Khoja Street, admeasuring about 250 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 369-2635, New Nos. 7641, 9646 Old Survey No. 895-896, New Survey No. 4317/1, Cadastral Survey No. 3710 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7295, Street Nos. 174-175 at 182 and bounded on the North by the property of the Trustees of the Mosque, on the South by the property of Mawji Madhavji, on the East by Khoja Street and on the West by a Sweeper's passage.

On FRIDAY, the 21st August next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms:—

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of land together with the building standing thereon situate at Ranavay District, Porebunder, Kathiawar, admeasuring about 1400 sq. yards and bounded on the East by a Municipal Lane, on the West by a small Road, on the North by the Jamat Khana and on the South by the house of Kassam Gagoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Soonderdas vs. Dr. Manekial) Messrs. BENNETT & Co will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—Ornaments such as diamond ear-rings, rings and studs, etc., pearl bangles, ear-rings, strings, bracelets, kadas, chudis and loose pearls, etc., gold necklaces, bradelets, chudis, rings, bangles, watches with chains, kandoras, madalias, kadas, tanmanien, pochis, etc., one lot silver utensils, bangles, etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PROCTOR STREET (NEXT TO MUZZAFERABAD BAG), GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for Mr. Bahadurji Merwanji Bahadurji and Bai Goolbanoo Kharsedji Cazdar, the Mortgagees and on account and risk of Mr. Sadakally Keekabhai, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 31st July, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Foras land since redeemed with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Proctor Street, Grant Road, admeasuring about 675 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 77 350, 431, New No. A/13574, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 3/7366, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1208 of Girgaum Division, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward "D" No. 2440, Street No. 464 and bounded on the East by the Private Passage of Sadakalli Kikabhai, West by the Mosque and property of Haji Cassam Jusab, on the North by Dhunji Street, (Proctor Street), on the South by the property of Rustomji Billimoria.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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Time:—8—12, 3—7.

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All the complaints resulting from Excessive Indulgences and evil Practices of the Youth.

OUR GUARANTEE

enclosed in each Set is SOLID GUARANTEE (not to decorate the advertisement only) which safeguards against the purchaser's money from being wasted away.

Real praise is that which the users give after trial and test!—

Dr. A. M. SUR, M.D. (Chicago) F.R.M.A. (London), Principal, Edward Medical College of Homeopathy, President, C. H. Medical Board, Specialist in Asthma, etc., etc., writes from Calcutta: I have much pleasure to certify that I used your Jari Booti Mardai Set No. 3 on Honourable Kumar of a Maharaja and found this VERY USEFUL for NERVOUS BREAK DOWN.

(2) Rajhumall Gokaldass, Doctor, L.M.S., Medical Officer, Sindh, writes:—Your Jari Booti Mardai Set No. 3 was used in a case of Sexual Impotency, the patient being aged about 40 years, the medicines showed IMPROVEMENT, kindly send another Set.

(3) Mr. W. B. Veat, student, Fergusson College, Multan, writes: I was suffering from severev Sexualcomplaints and shaking of teeth, I tried many allopathic doctors who failed to restore my health, having come across an advertisement in "Tribune", I gave a trial to two Jari Booti Mardai Sets No. 3 for 40 days. I am fully satisfied that I have fully regained my lostenergy and recovered from shaking of teeth and it has encouraged me to get married while I never dared on account of the above complaints, I have recommended this Set to my friends who have been suffering from 'excesses of the youth,' I pray that all brethren avail themselves of the same Set No. 3 I frankly allow you to publish this testimonial and my name as well.

Names and addresses have been omitted as they are kept strictly Confidential:—

(4) One JUDGE from C. P. writes:—Some time ago I got from you 3 phials of Oil and Medicated bandages, I used the Oil for 2 or 3 days only, with remarkable results.

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"Prick The Separatists' Bubble".

—:o:—

MR. SHERWANI'S CALL TO MUSLIM COMMUNITY.

ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani has issued the following statement to the press:—

The statement issued by Dr. Ansari in connection with the break-up at Simla in the last week of June must have convinced those who can be convinced at all that the representatives of the Nationalist Muslims went not only to the furthest limit but personally I think to the verge of absurdity in their desire to meet those who hold the opposite views. But we were convinced during the course of the negotiations that the forces that were working there would not allow any compromise to be effected between the two sections of Mussalmans. So much so, that the well-intentioned and reasonable members even of the other party itself were disgusted with the tactics and attitude of their own party.

SELF-STYLED CHAMPIONS

The separatists know it fully well that the retention of separate electorate would cost Muslims their majority in the Punjba and Bengal. They are further convinced, and admit it in private, that in case the separate electorate is retained the balance of power in both these provinces will remain in the hands of a few Europeans. They have had clear indications that in case of non-settlement of the communal problem the Government of India's proposal regarding the Punjab and the Simon proposal about Bengal will be given effect to. Thus it appears that the self-styled champions of Muslim, rights and interests would rather sacrifice the best interests of those two provinces than jeopardise their own personal chances and seats which they are foolishly afraid of losing in case joint electorate is established. The game of the forces that are keeping themselves behind the transparent screens is also obvious. They feel that if a compromise is effected the only excuse for withholding full responsibilities in the centre is gone. They are fully aware of the fact that the so-called All-India Muslim Conference does not represent Mussalmans of India—its more honest members unequivocally declared at the R.T.C. that they did not represent anybody except themselves. Still the interested press and persons are holstering them up to hoodwink the world outside India. From India to England there is a cry that with the exception of a few misguided individuals the Muslims in a body had dissociated themselves from the recent struggle for the freedom of the motherland, but the few misguided were followed to prison by not less than 14,000 of their co-religionists. The figures were admitted to be correct by a very high placed official who dealt with these figures personally. These figures come out more prominently when they are compared with the figures of 1921 when admittedly the whole of Muslim India was with the movement and when the quota of Mussalmans was about 11,000 only. In the face of these figures the so much pampered claim that Nationalist Muslims do not represent India becomes a cant and hypocrisy. I further make bold to say that the membership of the All-India Muslim Conference is not even 1|20th of the membership of the Nationalist Muslim party.

TWO QUESTIONS.

There are however only two questions to be answered by Mussalmans of India to-day:

(1) Whether they are willing to sacrifice not only the true principles of responsible Government but also the majority in the Punjab and Bengal for separate electorate.

(2) Are they ready to retain separate electorate even if the balance of power goes into the hands of Europeans in these two provinces?

Bengal has answered in a most emphatic No. Let other provinces also follow the right lead. There is further a question for the Mussalmans of the provinces in which they are in a minority: Whether they would like to retain te most illusory gain of weightage even at the cost of their co-religionists in the majority provinces their population in majority provinces about 4-1|2 crores while in minority provinces it is only about 1-3|4 crores. If the greatest good of the largest number is the sound rule they should not insist on the present weightage.

There are most critical times and I beg the Musalmans who have the real good of their country and community at heart to come out boldly and to prick the bubble of the selfish. I appeal to those Mussalmans of these provinces who agree with the Nationalist Muslims' point of view to muster strong at Meerut on the 18th, 19th and 20th of this month and give expression to their views publicly.

I further ask all the district organisations of the party to send in delegates to the Provincial Conference.

PREMIER ON INDIAN... CREDIT

'Obligations Not To Be Allowed To Be Let Down"

In the House of Commons yesterday, a number of questions were addressed to the Prime Minister relating to the statement he made last week about possible financial assistance to India. These stood in the names of Mr. Hacking (C.—Chorley), Sir W. Brass (C.—Clitheroe), Sir F. Hall (C.—Dulwich), and Mr. Hammersley (C.—Stockport), and their purport was whether as one of the conditions of fiancial support the Government would insist on a preference to British goods and upon a definite undertaking that the boycott against British goods should cease.

Mr. Sandham (Lab.—Liverpool) asked whether the Government took into account the practicability of purchase by the Government from Lancashire mills of supplies of cotton cloth suitable for use in India, such supplies to be placed at the disposal of India on long-term credits in order to check the decline of the industry in Lancashire.

Mr. MacDonald: The purpose of the statement which I made on June 26 was to remove apprehension pending the settlement of the constitutional problem and the formulation of provisions which would ensure the maintenance of India's credit. No occasion for giving financial assistance to the Government of India has arisen, and I trust and believe that no such occasion will arrise. If it did the consent of Parliament would, of course, be required, and the opportunity would then be available to discuss the conditions under which such assistance could be given. As regards the boycott of British goods, I would refer to the previous statement of the Secretary of State for India. As regards economic concessions, the Government do not contemplate any measure that would interfere with the fiscal autonomy convention which has now been in force for a number of years.

Mr. Churchill (C.—Epping): May I ask whether the declaration made by the Prime Minister the other day was made on the sole authority of H. M. Government or whether it had been the subject of consultations with leaders of the other parties?

Mr. Macdonald: I am afraid I cannot charge my memory definitely at the moment as to what the operation was, but it certainly was communicated to the other parties. Whether they were consulted I am not sure.

Mr. Churchill: May I ask whether, in view of the very grave and far-reaching issues which have necessarily and inevitably been raised by the declaration, the merits of which I am not discussing, whether the Prime Minister will arrange for the House to have an early opportunity of debating this question?

Mr. MacDonald: The debate will no doubt come when it is necessary to bring the matter before the House in the form of a motion for leave to make a grant or to do what is necessary in order to implement the statement.

Mr. Churchill: May I ask the Prime Minister whether, in view of the fact that his statement has definitely committed this country to certain contingent obligations, in view of which investors throughout the country are being guided, and that thus in a way we are committed—(Labour cries of "Speech! Speech!")—he will not allow the House an opportunity of debating the question?

Mr. MacDonald: Certainly there will be a debate. This Government, or any other Government, will see that its obligations incurred in regard to India's credit will not be allowed to be let down.

Mr. Hacking: With regard to the question of boycott, will the right hon. gentleman see that no financial support is given to India until there is a definite improvement regarding the boycott of Lancashire goods?

Mr. MacDonald: We cannot allow the credit of India, for which we are largely responsible, to be mixed up and made conditional to any other subject on which we are negotiating in an independent way. (Cheers.).

Sir W. Brass asked whether the House was to understand that as regards the boycott no conditions would be taken into account. Would the Government take into account the financial position of Lancashire?

Mr. MacDonald: The financial position of Lancashire has to be taken into account, but the Government is not, and I am certain the nation is not, going to allow people who have invested in Indian credit to be worsened by anything that may happen because of doubt whether this country is going to fulfil its responsibilities or not. (Cheers).

Other members rose, but the Speaker stopped further questions.—"Manchester Guardian."

BULLETIN No. 11. Juvenol Nagar, 15th July, 1931.

Nothing is given by a loving mother so ungrudgingly to her child as milk and nothing given so ungrudgingly by a cautious father as "BABY'S JUVENOL"

"Neither Deterrent Nor Reformative"

SHORT SENTENCES ON JUVENILES

JAIL ADMINISTRATION OF BOMBAY PRESDY. IN 1930.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The year 1930 was one of remarkable difficulties for the Jail Department, the members of which had their ability, tact and resource fully tested by a number of unusual circumstances. There was the Civil Disobedience movement which filled the jails beyond their normal capacity and introduced a type of prisoners hitherto unknown, whose discipline required special attention. Secondly the introduction of a new system of classification involved a considerable change in the organisation of prison life. Thirdly the floods and dacoities in Sind tested the capacities of the Sind jails to the utmost, since the dacoities resulted in an unprecedented number of under-trial prisoners especially in Sukkur District Prison, and the floods necessitated the complete temporary evacuation of Shikarpur Special Prison.

Three temporary prisons were opened during the year. The Worli temporary prison was subsequently abandoned. The Yeravda and the Visapur prisons were improvised with much success.

The average jail population showed a large increase over that of the preceding year, the daily average being 16,161 against 13,204. Prisoners admitted in connection with offences relating to the Civil Disobedience Movement numbered 9,533. Of these 3,798 weree in jail on the last day of the year. Nine hundred and ninety-three prisoners were released by the orders of Government as compared with 123 in the year 1929. These included 313 Civil Disobedience movement prisoners released on apology and 576 other prisoners released under special orders in order to relieve overcrowding. The number released under the remission system was 4,944.

LADS AS PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 years admitted during 1930 was 5,297 males and 114 females as compared with 1,624 males and 73 females in 1929. The majority of these lads were convicted of offences arising from the Civil Disobedience movement. "I regret to have to record" says the Inspector General of Prisons, "that Magistrates do not yet realise, or fail at any rate to understand the utter futility of short sentences. Such sentences are neither deterrent nor do they allow of sufficient time for reformation and should either be quashed, the lads being placed on probation or they should be enhanced to a period which would permit to the lads being sent to a Special Institute where reformative methods could be employed to reclaim them and convert them into useful citizens. Short sentences in the case of juveniles are not only futile but positively cruel, and should be forbidden by law."

The number of habituals showed a further decline, 3,277 as against 3,735 for the previous year.

The number of floggings was 28 as compared with 35 in 1929. Fetters were imposed on 7,154 as compared with 6,120 in 1929. Fetters as a punishment were imposed in 2,073 cases as against 2,394 in the previous year.

The financial results of the year's working were good. The average net cost per prisoner fell from Rs. 121 in 1929 to Rs. 112 in 1930. The working of the Jail industries was satisfactory.

Inchcape Concerns. In India.

—:o:—

CUT IN SALARIES OF INDIAN EMPLOYEES ONLY?

TIME EXTENSION FOR REVENUE PAYMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 11.

As the Zemindars and Taluqdars of Bengal, especially of North Bengal, have been hard hit owing to the present economic crisis on account of their inability to realise rents from their raiyats and tenants, they are unable to pay Government revenues in proper times. So the Bengal Landlords' Association of which the Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga is the chairman and Maharaja Sasi Kanta Acharya of Mymensingh is the Secretary met at an emergent conference, and they have decided to present a petition to the Government praying for extension of time for payment of Government revenue, so that the estates of the defaulting Zemindars may not be put up for sale. It is understood as a result of the Association's efforts in this matter the Hon. Sir P. C. Mitter, Member-in-charge of Revenue, who is himself a leading Zemindar of west Bengal, has agreed to grant extension of time in really deserving cases, and has sent orders to the Collectors of districts to make enquiries and grant relief as apresaid.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

It is unfortunate that the Governor has not thought fit to renominate Principal J. R. Banerjee of the Vidyasagar College and Principal G. C. Bose of the Bangabasi College as Fellows of the Calcutta University though their connection with the University has been long enough, and they are heads of two leading non-official Colleges of Bengal. The Governor has instead nominated Sir Jadunath Sarkar, I. E. S. (Retd.) and Prof. S. Banerji of the Presidency College who are stout champions of the reactionary policy of the Government in the administration of the University. It is understood that Principal Banerjee has missed his seat owing to his scathing condemnation of the Simon Commission Report at a conference of the Indian Christians of Bengal and that Principal Bose lost the favour of the Chancellor owing to his strong independent attitude. The All-Bengal University and College Teachers' Conference has condemned this action of the Chancellor.

RETRENCHMENT.

It is reported that all the offices comprised in the Lord Inchcape's group in India, viz., Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Messrs. Barry & Co., Messrs. Macneil & Co., and other allied concerns, have started retrenchment by ordering a cut of ten per cent in the salaries of the Indian clerks and menials and fifteen per cent in the pensions allowed to retired old men and widows of deceased employees. The above cuts apply to the Indian section of the employees and not to the European and Anglo-Indian assistants on the ground that the latter have a higher standard of living.

B. B. AND C. I GRIEVANCE

What Passengers In "Women's" Compartments Suffer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a third class local passenger of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and what I experience during my travel is experienced by other ladies, who perforce of circumstances are compelled to travel by the "women" compartment.

The fisher-women with their baskets have been a source of great nuisance, especially to down passengers. They rush in the compartment with their huge baskets and pieces of planks (which they carry with their baskets) and recklessly spread them on the way or throw them on the benches. Thus they not only block the passage, but put the passengers' life in great danger, as often the train starts by the time one can pass the obstacles in the way and get out. It is not understood why they are allowed to take their baskets in the compartment when the luggage van is near by, or if they are not supposed to take them is it not the duty of the guard who is "next door" to see that these baskets, etc., are kept in their proper place? If the guard is unable to see what is going on a few paces from him how can the passengers trust themselves in trains manned with such officials? The question of baskets involves not only the passengers' convenience but also the safety as shown above. It is now up to the Administration to act in this matter ere it is too late. Often these women clean the fish in the compartment and throw the rubbish about and wipe their hands to the benches, as also they do after they eat fruits etc. and make the benches unfit for the purpose they are meant, or they will stretch themselves at full length on them and deprive others of their seats. They throw "pan" juice, spit, fruit peels everywhere but outside caring little where it falls and what it soils, and none can interfere with them even with a request to give a little room to sit down or remove their things from the way without incurring their displeasure and insults. The Administration will say "How are we to check all this?" Well, unlike the G.I.P. the B. B. and C. I. has a Lady Ticket Inspector, who must not only check the tickets, but also should check the nuisance created by this sort of people. I am sure this can easily be stopped if the Railway take a serious notice of a few cases and set examples.

The "women" compartment does not escape the attention of female beggars and especially of the youngsters who make the travelling an ordeal to the passengers. They either prostrate themselves at the feet or touch the passengers' garments with their dirty hands. The persistency with which they beg is indeed, unbearable. Though, times out of number, the travelling public have protested at the Railway Administration tolerating begging and hawking in the trains yet the Administration have so far done nothing, nor show any symptoms of taking any effective measures in the near future to wipe out this evil. It is high time they stop their patronage to beggars and hawkers and save the passengers from the nuisance. Do not the Administration feel, even after increasing the fares, that they are doing injustice to the passengers by allowing all these things to go on without any attempt to stop them?

—Yours, etc.,

G. D.

July 10.

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Industry And Finance

Retrenchment in Railways: Railway Board's Tactics · Task before Conciliation board: Need for enlarging terms of Reference: Complaint about Geneva Conventions: League or Soviet? How Japan implements: Mahatmaji's projected visit to Lancashire.

(By Kristodas)

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT.

The slogan of retrenchment which is taken up by Government, and rightly taken up, is bound to cause suffering and distress in many quarters and also bitterness and dissatisfaction among large groups of people. Unfortunately, it appears that in working out the retrenchment policy there is lacking that human touch which acts as a grease to wheels however creaking they may be, and the result is that the very people who asked for retrenchment are sometimes found to be protesting against the method and manner in which it is being carried out. Thus, take the example of Railway retrenchment. Different railways all over India decided to retrench about 80,000 people. Whatever may be the merits of a retrenchment policy, it goes without saying that throwing 80,000 people practically on the streets at such a juncture of economic depression is inviting trouble and the Railways have caught it full in the face. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has taken up this question and its President, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, with his usual earnestness and courage, is handling the situation in a manner which should evoke praise even from his opponents. He is a constitutionalist above everything and is carrying on the fight in a perfectly constitutional manner. One fears to think what would have been the consequences if there had been at the helm of affairs a hot-headed man who would not care to pursue strictly constitutional methods. There would have been a blaze of lightning strikes all over the country. Instead of that Mr. Jamnadas has carefully marshalled his facts and figures and is demanding of the Railway Board and of the Government of India the appointment of a Board of Conciliation in strict accordance with the terms and articles of the Trade Union Act. It is a matter of the deepest regret that the Railway Board has not been carrying on its part of the work in a fair and equitable manner and the usual official red-tape is coming in to prevent an amicable settlement. The Railway Board when they came to agree to apply to Government for a Conciliation Board decided that the terms of reference of such a Board should be only to consider (1) whether retrenchment on the scale already carried out has been effected by (a) imposing unreasonably long hours of work on the establishment retained or (b) depriving them of a reasonable amount of leave, and (2) whether concessions granted to men discharged are adequate or inadequate. Such terms of reference are meaningless, and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was perfectly right in replying that the following additional points should be included in the application for a Board of Conciliation:

(1) whether the omission of the Railway Board to receive the deputation of All-India Railwaymen's Federation in February last and discuss the proposals and suggestions has not led to the discharge and dismissal of more men than what was necessary; and

(2) whether the methods adopted by the Railway Board and the various Railway Administrations are the best or whether there are other alternatives; if so what.

Even the "Times of India" admits that the points raised by Mr. Jamnadas are quite apposite and relevant and should be included in the application. It is, indeed, a surprising thing that the Railway Board should have considered only its two points as relevant for an application. It is indicative of that peculiar mentality of which official departments cannot divest themselves. It is the contention of the Railwaymen's Federation that the retrenchment proposals by the Railway Board can be effected without any undue harassment by simply waiting for two or two years and a half more. It is computed that about 30 to 35 people per annum either retire or leave off the service for any other cause and at this rate the whole of the retrenchment would be complete in about two years and a half if no new men are appointed. It is to be hoped that both the parties will ultimately agree on the question of a Board of Conciliation and that even if they do not the Government of India will appoint a Board of Conciliation to consider all these four terms of reference and that there will be no necessity in the present state of economic depression for a disaster like a general strike.

GENEVA OR MOSCOW?

It is the belief in some quarters in this country that India is doing harm to her industries by following the conventions and recommendations passed by the International Labour Conference at Geneva. It is argued that these Conventions and recommendations impose greater and greater burden on the Indian employers who cannot hope to compete with other countries because of the increased cost of labour. If there is any burden, however, it is shared equally by all the 55 countries which are members of the Labour Conference. The Conventions and recommendations which are passed at Geneva are passed after a good deal of discussion by all the three principal parties, viz., Governments, employers and employees and they generally represent the barest possible minimum which will satisfy Labour. It is also forgotten that had it not been for Geneva, undiluted and unfettered individualism would have led to much greater trouble for the employers than what they are meeting with now. This is the opinion expressed by the well-known British Labour leader Mr. Edward Poulton who speaking of the European economic crisis remarked recently at Geneva that conditions in the United States had until recently been cited as "an example of what can be done by unfettered private enterprise in the absence of checks and safeguards," thereby casting doubt upon "the practicability of social progress by means of labour legislation." His conclusion was that without the legislative measures of social reform that Europe has already adopted the effects of the crisis would be infinitely more severe than in fact what they are. The inference was that Europe might well have more labour legislation rather than less and that private enterprise, in the form in which it has been allowed to dominate the business life in America, is looked up by Europe as a grave warning. It is also overlooked by many critics of Geneva that if the employers are not prepared to give even the minimum being laid down by the International Labour Conference the employees will go to Moscow for their inspiration and their redress. The choice, therefore, before the employing classes is whether it is going to be Geneva or Moscow. There is no doubt on which side the employers should cast their vote.

EXAMPLE OF JAPAN.

Japan is several times held forth as an example of a country which does not put into effect the proposals passed at the International Labour Conference. For the last 2 or 3 years she is trying her best to put her machinery in order so that she may come into line with the European countries in the matter of amenities given to Labour. It is also significant that at the 14th Session of the International Labour Conference the representatives of Japanese employers and the Japanese Government declared that Japan did not want any exceptional treatment with regard to Geneva recommendations. It must be remembered that at the time of the Washington session of the Labour Conference Japan and India claimed and were accorded special treatment regarding the hours of work for industries. Last year the question was with regard to hours of work for commercial establishments, and when it was suggested that Japan and India might again be given the same exceptional treatment the Japanese representatives themselves got up and said that they were not in favour of any such distinction being made in their favour. This new attitude is very significant as it shows that Japan does not want to be considered as in any way inferior to the European countries with regard to her treatment of Labour.

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE

This much discussed problem has been treated from different points of view and at different angles, and yet the consideration is still going on. Mahatma Gandhi hopes to go to Lancashire and convince the manufacturers there of the truth and wisdom of his opinions and policy, and similarly Lancashire people want to send a deputation to him when he is in London to interview him with regard to this very question. I have read some very thoughtful opinions in the pages of the "Economist" with regard to this question. The "Economist" very pertinently writes that "Despite any temporary checks, political, administrative or economic, to which it may be subjected, the campaign to render India independent of imported cotton goods will go forward, whatever form the new Indian Constitution will take, until it has achieved its objective"; and that "the sole uncertainty is regarding the period within which this ambition can be achieved." The "Economist" does not lash itself to fury like the Lancashire people or like some of the British merchants in this country (e.g. Mr. Gavin Jones), and observes that "It is not a new movement, although it has never before acquired so great a momentum or influenced so large a per centage of the population." The political sobriety of the "Economst" comes in when it writes: "Massed behind it, and assuring its eventual triumph, are all the forces connoted by the words 'economic' nationalism," and adds "There is no political exit for Lancashire from this situation." For remedying political evils it is not hysteria which is essential but political analysis. Any one who analyses the situation will realise that with regard to foreign cloth the objective of India is to make herself self-contained, and it does not lie with any country to say that India has no right to develop any industry she likes. Men gifted however with statesmanship, whether in commerce and industry or in politics, will not rest content with merely having a grouse at their ill-luck but will try to peer into the future and find out how they can remedy a situation which, for the time being, may appear to be hopeless. If India can save Rs. 60 crores or thereabouts she has been spending upto now on imported piecegoods, she can develop her other industries also, and a growing and prosperous India will be increasing her wants and requirements and will be thus developing her foreign trade. The "Economist" infers that "India will remain a large importer of manufactured products, including commodities which at present either do not figure in the import list or, in present economic conditions are required only in very small quantities." It writes very shrewly that "the philosophy of the men who will control the new India will not be that of Gandhi, but of those who see economic salvation only in the indefinite multiplication of human wants; and among the 350 millions in India the enthronement of such a conception will signalise the advent of an era which will make India one of the largest markets for manufactured goods in the world." I emphasised this aspect in my interview with some representatives of the British press last year. The economic ideas of the people are moving apace, and ascetic economics, though they may hold sway for a time while the political struggle is going on, will not be followed when the struggle is over. We are following the West in our economic and political programme to a large extent, and cannot expect that Mahatmaji's economic ideas will be taken up or followed by a self-governing India.

A HANDLE FOR TORIES

Why India Should Not Accept Premier's Offer

Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjee, Minto Professor of Economics, University of Calcutta, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the announcement of the Premier said:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has made an important announcement in regard to the financial stability of India.

His sentiments are fine and they are finely expressed. But the reasons assigned for taking the step have not been considered quite satisfactory in England. We learn from a press telegram that Parliamentary circles are rather mystified over the reasons behind the unexpected announcement. Indian politicians are, I am sure, even more mystified. But the key to the understanding of the situation is furnished by the City Editor of the "Times" who observes that this part of the statement was interpreted to mean that the British Government would lend money to the Government of India, if necessary, for the purpose of maintaining the exchange at 1s. 6d.

But is it right that Britain should be asked to come to the rescue of India for such a purpose? The ratio trouble is a legacy left to the present Finance Minister by his predecessor in office. Sir George Schuster has never tried to defend the 1s. 6d. ratio on its merits, but he has always expressed his determination to maintain it. He has often used bold words; but real boldness consists not in adhering to a path which has led to disaster, but in abandoning it. It is true that a change in the ratio will involve many difficulties, but it would be far better to face such difficulties than to persist in a course which tends continually to add to the complexity of the financial situation.

Further light is sought to be thrown on the subject by the Financial Correspondent of the "Statesman" who says that the announcement means 'that if there was too big a drain on the gold resources of the Government, the latter would be able to put the Secretary of State in sufficient sterling funds by recourse to a loan issued in the name of the Government of India but guaranteed by the British Government.' Such a step has never been taken in the past. When after the great disaster of the Sepoy Mutiny it was suggested that an Imperial guarantee might be given for the Indian debt, Mr. James Wilson, the Finance Member, said: 'This is a request which I could not consistently advise you to make—it is one which I could not advise the Home Government to accede to—I sincerely believe that we shall best consult the real interest of India, that we shall be more likely to recover a good position and to maintain it, if we keep our finances altogether separate from those of the Home Government.' If this was the correct attitude on the part of the Government of India in 1860 any other attitude cannot be considered correct at the present moment.

There is another reason why India should not accept the offer made by the Prime Minister. The words 'it will not be possible to introduce the proposed constitutional changes if financial stability is not assured.' which occur in the Prime Minister's statement, are significant. A great deal was said at the Round Table Conference about financial guarantees. If action is now taken on the lines of the Prime Minister's announcement, the British Delegation will be able to urge at the ensuing sittings of the Conference that, as India is unable to maintaain her credit without the assistance of Britain, provision should be made in the new constitution for the continuance of British control over Indian finance. If this apprehension turns out to be true, the Round Table Conference negotiations will fail completely, and an amicable settlement of the Indian problem will become impossible.

This new move on the part of the Government is an entirely wrong one. It is also fraught with possibilities of immense mischief. Indian politicians have now a solemn duty before them. They should tell the Government that the ratio difficulty was of its own creation and that the people were not responsible for it. They should also make it clear that, so far as debt obligations of the past are concerned, India would be prepared to give ample guarantee for their fulfilment, but that in regard to future loans, the Indian Legislature must be left free to raise them whenever and to whatever extent they like. It is impossible to conceive of any circumstances in which the representatives of India will agree to any restrictions being placed upon the powers of the future legislature of India in respect of the management and control of the financial system of the country.

REPUDIATION OF DEBT STARES THE WORLD

Blackett's Confession

"The whole world is face to face with the prospect of at least partial repudiation of debts.

"The rigid gold standard should be frankly abandoned.

"The volume of money should be increased or decreased according to the amount needed to keep prices stable."

These were the outstanding features of a remarkable speech on June 12 by Sir Basil Blackett to the Peace and Disarmament Conference of the National Council of Women, at Dudley.

A GREAT FINANCIER.

The significance of the speech lies in the fact that Sir Basil is a Director of the Bank of England, and has been Controller of Finance at the Treasury, and Finance Member of the Government of India. Some of his other statements were that "prices should not dance attendance on the unregulated supply of monetary gold" and that "gold is not needed as a backing for notes." The catastrophic fall of prices Sir Basil exlpained, led directly to unemployment and to bad trade.

At the same time the interest of the National Debt represented "a larger volume of goods and services," which were "an extra levy out of the proceeds of industrial activities." Mortgage and debenture charges became a heavier burden. And, he said "what is true of the internal debts of the country is even more true of external debts."

Then followed the warning that there is, as a result of these increasing burdens, "the prospect of at least partial repudiation." The collapse of prices had been largely caused by failure to organise the gold resources of the world for international service.

PRICE FACTOR.

Over-production and the restrictions placed on trade by economic nationalism were contributory factors; but even these were partly the outcome of monetary factors.

What was the remedy?

"I confess," said Sir Basil "that I see no possibility of salvation without a big world recovery in prices."

It was probably essential that some sheltered wages must come down. But "the wage-earner is the main consumer and the first effect of a general reduction in money wages must be a further fall in consumption."

Prices must be stabilised and they must protect future generations against a recurrence of periodic cataclysms. The first step must be to unlearn stubborn and unyielding prejudices from which few thinkers and fewer bankers were free. People still believed that gold must be kept in reserves as a backing for notes, that ideally notes ought always to be convertible into gold, and even that gold coins were better in circulation.

Sir Basil added:

"Every one of those beliefs is unfounded."

The only way to keep a national currency sound and stable was to make sure that at any moment its volume was neither too great nor too small for the work it had to do. It must be increased or decreased, not in relation to the unregulated supply of gold but so as to keep prices stable. A good currency system required constant skilled management. There could be no such thing as a satisfactory automatically working gold standard system. But absolutely necessary though a reformed monetary policy was, went on Sir Basil, it could not be isolated from the rest of the field of vision.

CO-OPERATION THE REMEDY.

"In our complex economic and social system of to-day if the machine which mankind has created is to remain his servant and not wreck itself and its creator. line under planned direction in place of laissez-faire and reliance on the unordered competition of enlightened self-interest and individual enterprise. "Political and economic planning and co-operation form the task of the 20th century."

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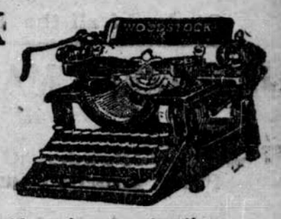
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League: East Lancs. vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 16.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RAIDO PROGRAMME.—1-45 p.m. Gramophone records.

7-0 p.m.—V. Shastri's violin solo, and Madhavlal's sitar solo.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL MEETING.

A first meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 16th inst. at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY OFFICE OF ALL-INDIA T. U. CONGRESS.

Mr. Tayab Shaikh, Secretary, A.T.U.C. writes:—

The Bombay office of the A.T.U.C. will be situated at 25 Hajee Buildings Fergusson Road, Lower Parel Byculla., Inquiries and communication must be forwarded to the above address.

THEOSOPHY AND OUR WORK.—A free public lecture followed by questions and answers will be delivered this (Wednesday) evening at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51 Esplanade Road, at 6 p.m.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the council of management of the F Ward District Congress Committee will be held on the 15th July 1931, (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) sharp at the Committee's office in Parel.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, and Australia per S. S. "Maloja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 16th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Parcel mails for Germany direct per S. S. "Sturmfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. today (Wednesday).

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The following Study Classes have been arranged by The Youth Lodge Theosophical Society which will be held at their premises at Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpaty:—

"New Psychology" By Mr. R. J. Kanga, on Tuesdays at 6-30 p.m. "Study in Child Psychology" By Mr. K. G. Vaidynathan, on Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. "Classes in Hindi" By Mr. V. R. Dhage, on Sundays at 9 a.m. The classes will begin from this week and are open to public.

ANJUMAN-I-TALIMAUL MUSLEMEEN.—The Managing Committee members of this Anjuman are for the year 1931-1932.

Mr. Huseinali M. Rehmatulla M.L.C. (President).

Mr. Yacoob N. Killedar, (Vice-President).

Mr. U. H. Khan, (Secretary and Director of Schools).

Mr. M. M. Killedar, (Hon. Treasurer).

Mr. M. Q. Ahmed, (Hon. Librarian).

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—During the week ended 11th inst., the total mortality 429 was 27 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 17.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 28th week of 1930 when the mortality was 452 and death 18.1 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-1930 when the average mortality was 507 and death rate 20.3.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The O. S. K. Steamer "Havre Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on July 12 and is due to arrive on July 25 via Penang and Colombo.

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INTENSIVE PICKETING OF TODDY AND LIQUOR SHOPS CONTINUES

—:o:—

Boys & Girls Do Their Duty For Prohibition

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is busy making new plans for stiffening the picketing of toddy and liquor shops in Bombay. With a view to control picketing operations centrally a "Prohibition Sub-Committee" has been appointed by the B. P. C. C. at the last annual general meeting. This committee is meeting to-day for the first time to fix up new plans to make picketing as intensive and effective as possible.

BOYS AND GIRLS PICKET.

On Tuesday, picketing was effectively carried on in all the seven wards. The new feature is the work done by young boys and girls in front of the shops. Over fifty of these picketed as many shops in different localities. This new move has frightened the dealers. These little boys and girls carry on their duties in a most disciplined manner. Their smiling faces are a great check on those who frequent the liquor shops.

WOMEN DO THEIR DUTY.

Despite drenching rains on Tuesday evening, women volunteers were picketing. The number of women pickets is increasing every day. It is reliably understood that the Sevikas of Hindustani Seva Dal are also contemplating picketing. Miss Safia Somji and Miss Kisan Dhumatkar are reported to be taking a lead in this matter.

Sjts. K. F. Nariman and other Congress officials, went through Bhuleshwar, Byculla, Mazagaon and Girgaon localities. They visited all the shops where trouble was reported. Mr. Nariman spoke to many dealers and answered a number of questions put by them. They have all agreed to regard Congress pickets as their friends and not to put difficulties in their way.

APPROACHING HOUSE-OWNERS.

The latest plan of the B. P. C. C. authorities is to approach the owners of the buildings in which liquor shops are situated and prevail upon them to give notices to the liquor dealers to vacate their premises. It is expected that such an effort on the part of the B.P.C.C. must get favourable response from a majority of house owners. They also contemplate going lot of educative propaganda with the help of posters and magic lantern.

HEAD AND TAIL COMPETITION

—:o:—

Detailed Announcement In Sunday "Chronicle"

CASH PRIZES OFFERED

This competition, details of which appear every week in the Sunday issue, is open to every reader of "The Chronicle". It is one of the most interesting pastimes a newspaper reader can possibly have.

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST PRESIDENT OF GHATKOPAR MUNICIPALITY

Meeting To Be Held On Friday To Consider It

(From A Correspondent.)

Five members of the present board of the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality have sent up a requisition to the President that his action in connection with the complaint of Mr. Chandulal V. Patdekar re: his letter dated 30-10-30 has caused dissatisfaction and that they wish a special meeting of the Municipality to be held to express loss of confidence in the President.

A special meeting of the Board to consider the motion is convened on Friday the 17th inst. at 3 a.m. at the Municipal Office.

MR. A. R. DALAL.

Mayor's Tea Party

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, President of the Corporation, gave a tea party at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday evening to Mr. A. R. Dalal, ex-Municipal Commissioner. A large number of prominent citizens as well as members of the Corporation were present at the party.

THE PROPHET'S DAY

Procession In Bombay

At a meeting of leaders of several Mohallas held in the Khilafat Office yesterday it was decided to take out a big procession on "Yaum-un-Nabi" (the Prophet's Day) on 28th instant. The procession will start from the Khilafat House and the time and route will be announced later.

EXTRA SHOW AT WELLINGTON TALKIES

To-day being Amavasaya holiday there will be an Extra Show at 3 p. m. of "Shrin Farhad", Madan's All-Talking, Singing and Dancing picture, in addition to their daily usual shows at 6-15 and 10 p.m.

MEETING & PROCESSION TO HONOUR POLITICALS

The Secretary writes:—Under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha a procession in honour of Dinesh Gupta, Harikishen, Habib Nur, Chander Shekar Azad and Jagdish and to protest against the non-release of political prisoners, will start from the Azad Maidan to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-0 p.m.

The processionists will be bareheaded and carry black flags and will march through Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar, C. P. Tank, Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road and halt at the Chowpatty Sands, where a mass meeting will be held at 6-30 p.m. Mr. Jamiat Singh will preside.

SALES OF TREASURY BILL'S.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 14th July. The total amounts offered were Rs. 20,50,000 and Rs. 1,78,50,000 respectively. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 20,25,000 and Rs. 1,70,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 4-15-0 and Rs. 5-8-2 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 15th July to Monday, the 20th July at Rs. 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-3 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 8th July to 13th July amounted to Rs. 24,00,000 and Rs. 3,72,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 21st July. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 24th July. Other conditions are as usual.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

During the week ending the 11th July 1931:

Sterling purchased in India	Nil.
Net transfer to British Treasury:—	
(i) From paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil.
(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	7,000
Total	7,000
Less—Sales of Sterling	7,000
Net remittances to British Treasury	Nil.

From 1st April to 11th July 1931:

Sterling purchased in India	Nil.
Net transfer to Home Treasury:—	
(i) From paper Currency Reserve in England	Nil.
(ii) From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	9,770,504
Total	9,770,504
Less—Sales of Sterling	3,020,504
Net remittances to British Treasury	6,750,000

Chevrolet conquers Monsoon!

and establishes a record for India

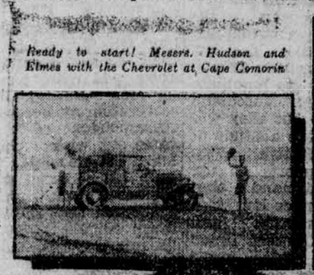
CAPE COMORIN—PESHAWAR 2,725 MILES IN 5½ DAYS!

LEAVING Cape Comorin on Monday, July 6th, at 5-15 a.m., a 1931 Standard Chevrolet Tourer, driven by Messrs. Hudson and Elmes of Bombay, arrived in Peshawar, Saturday, July 11th, at 7-45 p.m.—the actual running time being 67 hours and the average speed 40.67 miles per hour.

A remarkable feat at any time but more especially at this time of the year. Swollen rivers and bad roads caused by severe monsoon conditions failed to stop these dauntless motorists. They attribute their achievement to the reliable performance of the car which was equipped with U. S. Royal Cord Tyres and which ran on Texaco Oil.

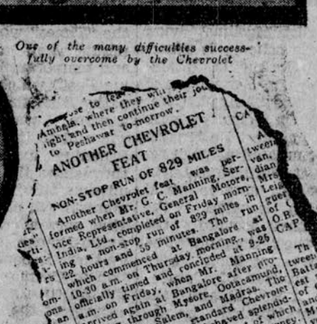
Not only has Chevrolet proved that it is the ideal car for all road and climatic conditions in India, but it has also established a remarkable record for speed which will be difficult to equal even in normal circumstances.

Photograph taken on arrival of the Chevrolet, in front of the W. I. A. A. Magazine Offices in Bombay, en route to Peshawar. Mr. Hudson is seen on the left and Mr. Elmes on the right



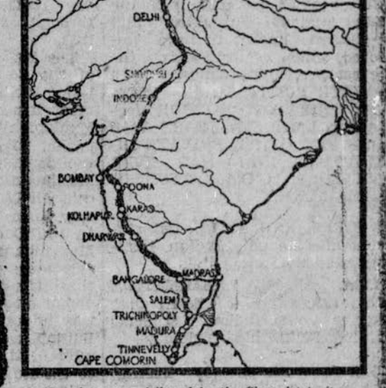
Ready to start! Messrs. Hudson and Elmes with the Chevrolet at Cape Comorin

Bad roads made worse by the monsoon failed to check the progress of the test car



One of the many difficulties successfully overcome by the Chevrolet

Right: A "Times of India" cutting of July 11th, giving the report of the Bangalore run performed by another Chevrolet Standard Tourer



Complete route followed by the Chevrolet in its Monsoon Reliability Tour from Cape Comorin to Peshawar—a distance of 2,725 miles

Petrol Consumption: 22.04 miles per gallon!

Oil Consumed: Half a gallon of Texaco Oil!

CHEVROLET

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

CONTROLLING BOMBAY COTTON TRANSACTIONS

NEW BILL BROUGHT

Representative Committees Abolished

Bombay Act XIV of 1922, for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton, has been extended by notification until August 1932. The present bill follows the general lines of that Act, and is intended to incorporate those recommendations of the Committee appointed to examine the working of that Act, which have been accepted by Government.

The report and the orders of Government thereon have been published in the Press.

The principal changes now proposed to be introduced are as follow:—

(1) The taking of authority to frame bye-laws for (a) the regulation of option dealings and (b) the institution and maintenance of "certified godowns".

(2) The restriction of forward business to the agency of a member of the Association and making illegal the passing of other forward contracts.

(3) The amendment of the Constitution of the Association in the manner proposed in the minority report of the Committee.

In brief this involves the abolition of the Representative Committees, and the amalgamation of the five panels into three, representing buyers, sellers, and brokers, with representation upon the Board of 4, 4 and 6 members respectively. Two representatives of the Growers of Cotton, to be nominated by the Central Cotton Committee, will be added to the Board.

The life of the Act is restricted to three years, so that any change of public opinion in respect of the constitution of the Association and its functions, may automatically come under review within a reasonable period.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE OFFICE-BEARERS.

1. Sjt. T.R. Narwane: President (who is still in jail); 2. Sjt. I.S. Patel and 3. Dr. J.D. Prabhu: Acting President and Vice-President respectively; 4. Sjt. G. H. Kathi and Sjt. D.D. Bakre: Jt. Hon. Secretaries; 6. Sjt. J.R. Deo: Hon. Treasurer.

Following are the members of the Council:—7. Sjts. R. Krishna Iyer; 8. V.M. Nagwekar; 9. E.V. S. Manium; 10. A.K. Venkateshwaram; 11. D.V. Javale; 12. Jehangir A. Erani; 13 J.M. Bhatt; 14. G.N. Pansare; 15. Mrs. Shantabai Vengasarkar; 16. Mrs. Kamalabai Tipnis; 17. Dr. R.D. Naik; 18. Sjts. V.A. Kulkarni, 19. D.R. Dandekar; 20. M. R. Subhedar; 21. G.Y. Shindhe; 22. Khimjibhai M. Bhojporia; 23. Dagadoo R. Palshe; 24. Jayant M. Diwadkar and 25. Sjt. V.M. Vaikul.

Khaddar Pheri In Baondra

BANDRA, July 14.

At the request of the Navjivan Sangh of Bombay, a Khaddar Pheri is organised in Bandra. Some members of the Pheri including Mr. R.D. Baliwala, Mr. Nosir J. Dastur, Mr. Ranjit Mehta and Mr. Fernandez went round in the town and were able to dispose off a good quantity of Khaddar. At the special request of some Parsi families all the Parsi members of the Pheri will visit the Parsi localities on Sunday next.

THE WEATHER REPORT

Monsoon Strong In Konkan

POONA, July 14.

The monsoon has been strong in Konkan, Hyderabad, Berar and Assam, and active in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, west Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras Deccan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, west Central India, west Central Provinces, Berar, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan, local in Bengal, Bihar, west United Provinces, east Central India, east Central Provinces, east Rajputana, and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, southwest Punjab, North West Frontier Province, and north Madras Coast.

KARWAR'S RAINFALL OF 10 INCHES.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Rangoon three inches; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu, Bhamo two, Bassein, Gwa one and a half; Akyab one; Victoria Point, Mergui, Amherst three-quarters; Dibrugarh two, Sibsagar, Chandbali, Chaibasa one and a half; Tezpur, Gauhati Cherrapunji Saugor Island, Sandheads, Balasore one; Amraoti four; Gorakhpur, Dehra Dun, Bhopal, Nagpur one; Allahabad three quarters, Benares, Jhansi, Guna Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi a half; Mussoorie, Mainpuri, Bareilly, Nowgong a quarter; Khushab, Miranshah, Jhalamatan one; Parachinar threequarters; Jaipur, Kotah a quarter; Karwar ten; Mahableshwar seven; Khandala five; Hyderabad Hanamkonda four; Margao, Calicut, Mercara three; Ratnagiri, Nizamabad two; Bombay one; Cochin threequarters, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Chitaldrug a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Hyderabad, increase in Burma and northeast India, continue in United Provinces, and central parts of the country, and extend in Punjab Hills and Kashmir. General rain will also continue along the west coast of the Peninsula with local falls in Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy falls are likely to continue in Konkan and along Burma coast during the next thirty-six hours.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 14-7-31 Colaba Point 1.09 in.; Fort 0.45 in.; J. J. Hospital 0.41 in..

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 22.28 in.; Fort 24.19 in.; J J Hospital 23.78 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 31.82 in; Rort 34.22 in.; J. J. Hospital 31.22 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 39.60 in.; Fort 51.64 in.; J. J. Hospital 40.99 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8.a.m. of 14-7-1931.

Barometer (correted to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.671 inches (.003 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .001.

Temperatur (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees (3.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (0.1 above normal).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

Wednesday, 15th July, 6 p.m.
Free Public Lecture
"THEOSOPHY AND OUR WORK.
"The substratum and basis of all the world religions taught and practised by a few elect ever since man became a thinking being."—
H. P. BLAVATSKY.
Questions and Answers.

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Latest Results.

Declared upto 30th June, 1931.

FIRST & SECOND PLACES IN D. COM. (I.M.C.) ARE SECURED FOR 1931 BY DAVAR'S COLLEGE STUDENTS IN ALL-INDIA COMPETITION.

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IN C.A.I.B. AND A.C.I.I.: our students are the only Indian Institute students successful.

F.I.S.A. FINAL EXAMINATION Decr., 1930 (**87 PER CENT.**) Ours are the only Indian students holding Fellowship Diploma.

L.C.C. for the past **30 YEARS,** year after year. HIGHEST NUMBER OF HONOURS, subjects and passes in India were ours. Rothschild Prize. L. C. C. Gold Medal Warnher Beit Prize and other prizes were exclusively secured during previous years.

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G. D. A. RESULTS (1931.)

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Sydenham College: 50 per cent passes as against the All-India percentage of 23. All the successful candidates from the College passed at the 1st attempt. Special Classes for those joining late and others requiring additional help. Apply for admission to the PRINCIPAL, 90, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY JULY 15, 1931.

A GREAT OFFER.

During the last session of the Congress Cabinet in Bombay we made the suggestion that if that body "effected a settlement with Nationalist Hindus, Nationalist Muslims and Nationalist Sikhs such a settlement would compel acceptance with but few changes, if any, at the Round Table Conference". From the support so far received by the Working Committee's resolution regarding the communal problem, it appears all but certain that the resolution is thoroughly acceptable to all Nationalists, irrespective of their creed; indeed to all but the extreme communalists. The general Hindu view of the Congress scheme may be said to have been expressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, easily the most eminent leader of the Hindu Maha Sabha. The Pundit thinks that the scheme, though tinged with communalism, is "essentially national in outlook and effect" and that "it is calculated to secure fairness to all parties and interests". He hopes, too, that "all those who are really anxious for the establishment of national self-government in India will be able to give that scheme their best support." We feel confident that the appeal will receive prompt and enthusiastic support from the Hindu Maha Sabha and the Sikh League, despite the efforts in the contrary direction by the enemies of India, darkly operating through subservient communalists.

The Nationalist Muslims' view of the Congress scheme is clearly set forth in the public statement issued by Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Comparing this scheme closely with the demands of the Nationalist Muslims as formulated at their recent All-India Conference at Lucknow, these leaders observe that in the Congress scheme "the Mussalmans have secured the substance of their demand" and that "they have not been condemned to a position of statutory minority in Bengal and the Punjab, as contemplated by the offer of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference". 'What is of the utmost significance", they proceed to say, "is that the Muslim demand has now the official backing of the Indian National Congress, which means that the Indian nation has adopted it as its own, and, therefore, no power on earth can reject or ignore it. We have no doubt as to the response the Congress would justifiably expect from our community". We too earnestly hope the community's response will not fall short of the Congress expectations.

It now remains to be seen how the communalist Muslims will react to the Congress scheme. The distinguishing feature of the scheme is its wise insistence on joint electorates in the interests of minority communities and also the nation as a whole and its spirit of conciliation in almost all other directions. Indeed the Working Committee has gone extra-ordinary lengths in yielding on the question of communalism even in the Cabinets and in accepting the principle of vesting the residuary powers in the federating units. In these and a few other respects the scheme has gone far beyond the Nehru Report in conciliating the Muslims. The Committee is, indeed, prepared to go farther still if need be. For while it hopes that the scheme offered by it will be endorsed by the whole country, the Committee also "assures those who take extreme views" that it "will gladly, as it is bound to by the Lahore resolution, accept without reservation any other scheme, if it finds acceptance of all the parties concerned." The reference is to the resolution of the Lahore Congress, which declared that no solution of the communal problem in any future Constitution "will be acceptable to the Congress that does not give full satisfaction to the parties concerned." In short, the Congress rightly abandons its passive negative attitude with regard to the communal problem taken up temporarily in the hope of the parties concerned adjusting their own claims, and, offering a well-considered scheme of its own, is prepared on the one hand to cultivate the opinion of the parties concerned in favour of its scheme and on the other to accept an alternative scheme if it by any chance receives the support of all the parties concerned. In such a position it is the duty of Congress leaders in general and Muslim Nationalists in particular to carry on a wide educative propaganda in support of the present Congress scheme. Extreme communalists may not fully appreciate the scheme all at once and may even, as hagglers often do, make every concession the starting point for demanding fresh concessions. But if the Nationalists are earnest in their propaganda, it is bound to be effective; for such are the intrinsic merits of the scheme itself. And ere long, as we have already suggested, the Congress scheme would compel acceptance with but few changes, if any, at the Round Table Conference.

TO THE RESCUE.

The Bank of International Settlements, an organisation which was established after the Hague agreement, has come to Germany's assistance. Dr. Luther's journey to Basle has proved fruitful. He met there a reception totally different from the one accorded to him at Paris. He secured from the Bank on behalf of his country a "re-discount credit" of hundred million dollars, the Council of the Bank not giving way to the French objection that German financial operations during the last decade were not such as to create confidence in her as a debtor likely to repay satisfactorily future loans. The suggestion from Wall Street, New York, that American assistance would be forthcoming if Germany found herself unable to stave off financial disaster from European resources must have considerably influenced the Basle decision. There will be resentment in French circles, determined to humiliate Germany, over this successful 'coup' of Dr. Luther but they will find some relief in the attitude of a section of the British Press which, curiously, supports the outrageous French demand that Germany must renounce her 'pocket' battleship construction and the scheme for a Customs Union with Austria. This advice proffered to the Bruening cabinet by the "Times" which regards the renunciation as merely "trifling and temporary" and by the "Morning Post" which expresses sympathy with the French demand in a more whole-hearted manner, will add to the difficulties of Dr. Bruening and his colleagues. If they show the least sign of submission, the "Nazis" and the Communists will charge them with having surrendered abjectly to Anglo-French dictation. Already there is considerable apprehension in Germany that in regard to the Austro-German Customs Union project the British attitude is one of obstruction. It is not likely, therefore, that the German Cabinet will consent to provide an opportunity for the Opposition groups in the Reichstag to voice a furious protest against an "Anglo-French plot" to humiliate Germany and make the task of reconciliation more difficult by consenting to an immediate convocation of the Reichstag. Its meeting cannot be indefinitely shelved but until the financial optimism which has now succeeded in Germany the deep gloom of the beginning of the week is discovered to be based on solid foundations, the Bruening Cabinet will naturally prefer not to face the Reichstag.

SHIFTING THEIR GROUND.

The unrest in Burma continues, accompanied by violent outbreaks of disorder on the part of the starving peasants and the activities of the Military police and the regular troops to suppress them. Very little news percolates through from Rangoon to other parts of India regarding what is exactly happening in the disaffected areas in Burma. But one thing is clear. In spite of the proclamation of a limited amnesty and the grudging and belated recognition of the fact by Sir Charles Innes that he cannot continue to ignore the offer of co-operation by the Burmese leaders who emphasized that they were as much interested in the re-establishment of peace in their country as the bureaucracy, official policy in Burma has not appreciably changed. It proceeds from one blunder to another, reckless of the effect on public opinion. Its latest blunder is a communique which explains the causes of the unrest and whose contents are rightly regarded by the Burmese Press as "provocative." The official scribes have now shifted their ground. In an earlier effort to explain the causes of discontent, they did admit that it was largely economic. Now they fall back on the convenient assumption that "such rebellions are usually started with the object of overthrowing the Government." Have a fling at Burmese Nationalism, bring in the Simon Commission and the "Separation controversy" and ask the public to believe that "political ferment" is at the bottom of all the trouble. This propaganda may suit the British die-hard Press which will, of course, exploit it, but who in Burma will believe it? It becomes increasingly evident that it is the duty of the British Government to relieve Sir Charles Innes of a post which he has filled with conspicuous incompetency.

SHAME !

The Bombay Municipal Corporation deserves to be congratulated on its refusal, though by a very small majority, to go back upon its resolution regarding municipal toddy trees. But that body cannot be congratulated on the frivolous manner in which it has once again postponed a decision on the simple question of hoisting the National Flag on the municipal premises. One cannot understand how the discussion can, in any way, turn on the results of the Round Table Conference. For, whatever the results may be, patriotic and self-respecting Indians will and must do homage to the Flag as a symbol of India's nationhood and freedom. It is a shame that any Indians should doubt the propriety of using or honouring such a symbol even now.

Trifles

I understand that the London hosts of Mahatma Gandhi are worried over the problem of fresh goats' milk for their guest. Offers of goats have poured in from all quarters and a Cardiff man is prepared to foot the bill of the carriage of the goat both ways. If the fate of the Round Table depends upon goats' milk, then success is more than assured.

* * * * *

Evidently the good folk in England who are solely absorbed in their super hospitality do not know Mahatmaji's miraculous powers. During Gandhiji's incarceration at Yeravda, the Poona correspondent of a contemporary came out with the story that Mahatma Gandhi was missing from his cell and was seen tending his flock at Sabarmati! I am told that the story got so much currency that even Kasturba referred to Gandhiji about it in her interview. If Mahatmaji could "tend to his flock at Sabarmati" while nobody saw him there in the flesh I wonder why he can not have his daily dose of Sabarmati milk even in his London residence!

* * * * *

Anyway it does much credit to British hospitality that the hosts should make a special study of the varying tastes of the guests and make them feel at home. In fact, the success of the first Round Table Conference was due to "hospitable equality"—to quote the words of the Premier—to dinner-table status. Though the delegates could not come back with Dominion Status, the achievement of dinner table status should be put to their credit!

* * * * *

The hospitality of Chesterfield Gardens became proverbial. No more eloquent tribute could be paid to it than the remark of the Maharaja of Alwar that they made a constitution in the day and broke their constitution at night. Was it the bumper hospitality round the Table that resulted in a few delegates being confined to nursing homes?

* * * * *

This is not all. The background for the Conference was carefully prepared by India office experts. Members like Mr. Chintamani had their weekly packets of fresh "pans" and betal-nuts despatched by air mail. Other delegates had their consignments of fresh snuff, boxes of which secretly went round the Table to serve as brain-brighteners during communal discussions. Referring to this, one delegate is said to have remarked that they should keep their powder dry to fight the constitutional battle!

* * * * *

Electric heaters were used in the Conference Hall to keep the delegates in equable temper and the Government of India must have looked to it that no disturbing news about "lathi" charges reached them to upset the carefully prepared mental equilibrium. No wonder then that many of them gave themselves away before the plenitude of British hospitality!

* * * * *

Referring to the Congress Select Committee's report on public debts, the "Times of India" asks "Ratification or Repudiation?" These are the alternatives before England, I congratulate Boribunder on having grasped the crux of the problem!

* * * * *

Debt collection is an unpleasant job often involving territorial attachments and Ruhr expeditions. Usually the creditor country is at the mercy of the debtor. Perhaps Snowden may follow the example of James I of England and reprint the Stewart circular "A new way to pay old debts" and send them to Indian creditors!

HIS LOIN-CLOTH

Champion of the oppressed poor,
And redeemer of the wrong-doer,
Go in your loin-cloth, brave heart,
For you are a being apart;
Go in your loin-cloth, great soul,
And accomplish your destined role;
Go in your loin-cloth, oh, do,
For what matters a joke or two;
Go in your loin-cloth to show
India's poverty and woe;
Go in your loin-cloth and bring,
Freedom on love's swift wing!

SEVIKA.

ORTHODOXY AND SUPERSTITION.

THE ASSASSIN OF FREEDOM.

(BY A CELT.)

The foundation of superstition is ignorance; its superstructure is blind faith; and its dome is a vain hope. To believe, in spite of evidence, or without evidence, is superstition. To account for one mystery by another; to believe the world is governed by chance or caprice; to disregard the true relation between cause and effect; to put thought, intention, and design at the back of nature; to believe in force apart from substance, or in substance apart from force; to believe in miracles, spells, and charms, in dreams and prophecies—is gross superstition.

In nearly every brain is found some cloud of superstition. For example, a European woman drops a cloth with which she is washing dishes, and she exclaims; "That means company". A man catches a glimpse of the new moon over his left shoulder and he says, "This is bad luck". A girl counts the leaves of a flower, and she says:—"One, he comes; two, he tarries; three, he courts; four, he marries; five, he goes away". And so again, by counting the seeds in an apple you can determine definetely whether the future is to be happy for you, or most miserable.

Millions of devout persons seriously believe in lucky and unlucky days, numbers, signs and jewels.

'UNLUCKY' DAYS AND NUMBERS

Friday is an "Unlucky day"—a "Bad day", to commence a journey, to marry, or to make an investment. The only 'reason' given is that "Friday is an unlucky day". Millions and millions of otherwise sensible people verily believe that it is dangerous for 13 persons to dine together. But if 13 is a dangerous number, obviously 26 ought to be twice as dangerous, and 52 exactly four times as terrible. Again, it is terribly "Unlucky" to overturn a little salt, but spilling a little vinegar makes no difference. An Irish Padre in Poona solemnly assured me recently that, Mahatma Gandhi would have smashed the Empire by now, but for the "bad luck" that has pursued him ever since he spilt a lot of salt at the sea coast at Dandi. I bought once an opal ring, and gave it to my early love—the girl I was going to marry. The following day, she met her old lover, and she chucked" me. That is the way opals bring "bad luck". But rubies, we are told, bring health in abundance. How stones affect the future, and how they destroy all causes, and defeat all efforts, no one prefends to know.

ECLIPSES

For thousands of years till the present day, it is believed that eclipses of the Sun and Moon, are prophetic of pestilence or famine, and that comets foretold, and foretell the death of kings or the destruction of nations, the coming of war or plague. The correspondence columns of the 'Statesman' were filled six months ago, because the star Venus was to be seen in the Bombay sky at 11 a.m. It was "a strange star", and the churches, mosques and cathedrals and temples in India were filled by people terrified, even petrified with fear. In the past, and to this day, earthquakes and cylones, volcanic eruptions and tornadoes have filled the coffers of the orthodox. In the midst of disasters the miser with trembling hands opens his purse, to bribe the Almighty. In the gloom of eclipses, thieves and robbers divide their booty and millions of girls today in the West, poor honest ignorant girls, remembering that they had forgotten to say a prayer, give all their earings to persons, who solemnly promise them that this money will "soften the heart of God".

CURES AND HARD CASH

The diseased are "cured" by kissing a box in which is kept some bone, or rag, or bits of wood, or some holy hairs but the kiss must be preceded, or at least followed by a gift in hard cash.

Then in some mysterious way, the virtue in the bone, or rag or wood creeps from the box takes possession of the sick and in the name of the Almighty, drives out the Devils who we are told are "the real disease".

Once it is established that Devils do not exist all the creeds, crumble, and the superstructure built by priestcraft—with legends, miracles, and foolish wonders, with rivers of blood from countless scaffolds becomes a shapeless ruin. In these "enlightened Days", in Europe, and America, in the East, far and near, the priests tell the people that they know all about heaven and hell. They teach that the Almighty governs the world by

(Continued on page 7).

WHO KILLED RIGA?

—:o:—

SOVIET RUSSIA & PRESS PROPAGANDA.

(BY—"C. J.")

One hardly reads any of those picturesque Press messages from Riga in these days: apparently, that legendary, mysterious figure, the "Times" correspondent, would appear to have dropped out of his romantic existence, at any rate, so far as the inhabitants over whose heads the tropical, Imperial sun shines are concerned.

BUKHARIN'S BEAUTY.

Riga, one is afraid, has lost its old and honest occupation. It somehow reminds one of Bukharin's comparison of our glorious British Empire with a faded beauty who seeks the aid of paints, cosmetics and other little artifices of feminine beautification in the heart-breaking effort to sustain her charms (or what remains of them) and who still continues to ogle and attract lovers towards "amourettes". Riga has unquestionably suffered in its old time custom, one suspects, owing to the American competition. The younger and more enterprising United States have driven the Imperialist Riga almost into obscurity. The downfall of Riga (that is to say, in a moral sense) has been completed as the Soviet officials proved that they were not as idiotic as they were generally believed to be by inviting representatives even of the foreign capitalist Press to move about in perfect freedom.

WHO KILLED RIGA?

One has only to notice despatches of a man like Duranty of the "New York Times" to be convinced of the fact that correspondents of the foreign Press enjoy the highest, if reasonable, freedom in Soviet Russia. The present day relations between Russia and the United States may explain the attitude the American capitalist Press assumes towards the former; yet that Press, or, at any rate, a certain, important section of it, must not be denied some credit for that honesty and critical sense which characterize it. After all, even the bourgeois capitalist is not as depraved as he is painted by some Communist imbeciles.

As a matter of fact, these journalists and other independent minded critics (they are always damned as "intellectuals" of a suspicious species in the orthodox Communist classification) have been responsible for the ruin of Riga.

TRUTH ABOUT STALIN.

Truth is greater than propaganda—a bourgeois sentiment, no doubt, but one to which even Soviet Russia owes a great deal. "Propaganda" in its approved, communist sense as well as capitalist, has no meaning for us: or if it has had any, it presupposes, of necessity, a world of imbeciles within and outside Russia. So that, when "Reuter" faintly echoes Riga by broadcasting a message that is subtly ambiguous, as it did only last week, only a few fools could allow themselves to be imposed upon by its half-apologetic honesty. The message, in effect, merely confirms our conviction that Soviet Russia is not abandoned to idiocy. With all his faults, real as well as invented, Joseph Stalin proves himself capable of leadership by putting realities of life before doctrinaire theory. He may well exempt American and other technicians from the imposition of standardised wages without reinstating the competitive, capitalist system which has finally been discarded out of Russia. It is not returning back and never will. A mere detail in the adjustment of economic arrangements regarding the operations of collectivised industry does not touch one of the fundamental principles that form the very "raison d'etre" of the Soviet Republics.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Packed Prisons.

The Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1930 bears fair testimony to the way the last Civil Disobedience Movement filled the jails and affected jail administration in a variety of ways. The number of persons convicted and jailed during the year was about 39,000 as against 26,000 in 1929. As a result, all the old prisons were over-crowded, two new prisons were opened, one at Worli in Bombay, and another at Visapur, and the Yeravda Prison was considerably extended. Besides, a number of prisoners were transferred to jails outside the Presidency and over 500 persons were released "for special reason and to relieve over-crowding." The number of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 years admitted during 1930 was 5,297 males and 114 females as compared with 1,624 males and 73 females in 1929. These figures but imperfectly indicate the part played by the youth of the Presidency in the movement.

Satyagrahis' Service.

It was naturally difficult for the Jail authorities accustomed to routine and blind obedience, to deal with the new situation and hundreds of civil resisters who, however disciplined, were rightly self-assertive and ever prepared to stand up for justice alike to themselves and to the ignorant and helpless convicts. Wherever they went the Satyagrahi prisoners compelled Jail authorities to improve the diet, sanitation and several other conditions of jail-life. But the Report does not mention this service rendered by the Satyagrahis. On the other hand, Major Doyle, the Inspector-General of Prisons, has the temerity to say of "a very large number of prisoners admitted to jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement," that they were only "shown as employed on manufactures but were in reality 'drones,' " and were, "incapable of doing a full daily task" and that "none of the 'drones' pulled their weight." When, as a matter of fact, the jail authorities had not the resourcefulness and tact to secure the best services of the Satyagrahis, it is wrong on the part of the Inspector General to call the Satyagrahis "drones."

Begin From The Top.

A message from our Simla correspondent on Saturday stated that the General Purposes Sub-Committee on retrenchment was to conclude its sittings in a few days so far the present stage of inquiry into retrenchment was concerned. It is to re-assemble early next month when departmental witnesses will be orally examined. The Finance Department and the Finance Member are reported to have given the Sub-Committee "the utmost co-operation," but its researches into the question of a 'general' cut in all salaries, including those of the "Convenanted" Services have not been relished in "Simla Circles". The carping criticism levelled against the Sub-Committee's work by a section of the Anglo-Indian Press is evidence that the line of policy it advocates will find popular support but is distasteful to those who believe that as India's "Trustees," compelled to adopt a "higher standard of life" in this "land of exile" their emoluments, the highest paid to any body of public servants in the world, must not be appreciably reduced. But the public demand is that if retrenchment is to be just and equitable, it must begin from the top.

Wanted Example.

The cuts in the salaries of the 'Covenanted' Services must, it is understood, be ratified by Parliament. In that case we hope, the sanction of Parliament will be only a formal matter. The legislators at Westminster will be guilty of betraying their "Trust" if they look on with equanimity at the process now going on of ruthlessly cutting down the smaller poppies but are concerned when the luxuriant vegetation at the top is proposed to be pruned. Their consent will certainly be easy to obtain when they notice that from the Viceroy downwards to Provincial Governors, Executive Councillors and Ministers there is evident a readiness to offer handsome, voluntary cuts as an encouragement to the smaller fry to follow the good example. Of such a self-denying ordinance we see so far absolutely no sign.

India's Public "Debts" And Congress Report

—:o:—

WELL RECEIVED BY BOMBAY BUSINESSMEN

With reference to the Report of the Congress Select Committee on Financial obligations between Great Britain and India, Sir Chunilal Mehta, ex-Finance Member of the Bombay Government, and President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Pheroze Sethna, and Mr. Lalji Naranji have issued the following statements:—

SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA.

"When Mr. K. T. Shah placed his pamphlet on the public debts of India before the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Committee was of the opinion that several items mentioned by him required investigation. The question has now been examined by two distinguished lawyers and an eminent economist, in addition to Mr. Shah. They are to be congratulated on having cleared the issues. Some of the contentions of Mr. Shah have stood the scrutiny of two eminent lawyers, who have quoted authority for many of their statements.

"It is not likely that the Committee had at its disposal the official documents showing how and on what grounds the Government of India of the day resisted the demands of the Imperial Government.

CAPITATION CHARGES.

"Being only a subordinate branch of the administration," continued Sir Chunilal, "the Government of India must have been over-ruled on many occasions in reference, for example, to such items as the question of the Capitation charges, which, Indians feel, have been and are unjustly levied on India. We must, therefore, thank the Committee for their labours in the absence of access to official documents.

"The attitude of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has all along been that the question of India's liabilities requires investigation. We have now a definite case presented and it is reasonable that that case should be examined by the parties concerned, and, if necessary, by an independent Tribunal".

MR. LALJI NARANJI.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, ex-Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, said:—

"The Congress Select Committee have laid down a sound principle in their report, namely, that if any expenditure has been incurred by Great Britain for maintaining her suzerainty in India and the East, and if it is not in the interests of India, such expenditure is properly chargeable to the British Exchequer. For instance, with regard to capitation charges—which, the Secretary of State some time ago said, should not be charged to India—Great Britain must be made to bear the cost from the date it has been wrongly charged to Indian revenues.

"The authorities quoted in the Report to prove that India ought not to be saddled with debts not incurred in her interests, are all high Government officials and British statesmen.

REPLY TO CARR AND INCHCAPE.

"In view of the statements about India not being able to capture her trade by ordinary fair competition, made by such leaders as Sir Hubert Carr and Lord Inchcape, the point has got to be made clear that the British commercial community in India in most of its undertakings, always made unfair use of Great Britain's political domination, and has not even then been able to succeed in South and East Africa."

SIR P. C. SETHNA.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, said:—

The first mention of repudiation of India's debts was made as far back as 1922 at the Gaya sessions of the Congress. It must be admitted that there was a certain vagueness in the resolutions passed and the speeches made, but at the Lahore sessions in December 1929 the Congress made it clear that they only wanted the repudiation of such debts as were not legitimately debitable to India. The Report now published deals with such items and makes out that as much as 729 crores out of the total debt of 1,100 crores were borrowed for purposes which have not benefited India at all.

WAR GIFTS.

Whilst one canot agree with the report in its entirety it cannot be denied that the authors have made out a good case in regard to some items, e.g., 35 crores spend on external wars under the East India Company and 37 crores under the Crown. It will not be right to dispute the payment of "War Gifts" by India amounting to 189 crores. The gifts were agreed to by the then Imperial Council, and as far as I remember the voting was restricted to non-official members only. The non-official members by a large majority agreed to our giving at first Rs. 100 crores and the further amount next year. We cannot now in good faith go back on what the then members agreed to.

The case perhaps in regard to the 171 crores for the European War costs is a different one and it is open to question if India has rightly been charged this 171 crores. Next there are losses incurred due to administrative acts such as Reserve Councils, etc. I for one do not think that no matter however wrong Government were in regard to these, we could claim 35 crores under this heading.

As to the Mutiny charges of 40 crores the Report quotes the instance of the Boer War where the entire cost was borne by the British Exchequer. Following the same line of reasoning if it ever became necessary to spend crores to check the civil disobedience movement it might be argued that India should not bear that cost which, however, cannot be regarded as sound.

IRELAND'S PRECEDENT.

The Report suggests that Great Britain would follow in dealing with India the precedent she set in releasing Ireland of her share of the national debt of the United Kingdom when Ireland was made a Free State.

QUESTION OF TRIBUNAL.

I am afraid, the report cannot be treated lightly and will have to be very fully considered. I will not be surprised if at the Round Table Conference suggestions are made to the effect that the question be referred to an independent tribunal. There is a precedent for it as has been done in the matter of the Capitation Charges." If similarly Government agreed to appoint a tribunal consisting of a judge from the Supreme Court of England, another from one of the Dominions and a third from one of the Indian High Courts, I am sure such an arrangement will satisfy the Indian public and I think the British critics could not oppose any such measure if they want to adhere, as they should, to the principles they have adopted and laid down in respect of other parts of the Empire.

TRUNK CALLS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am a constant user of the long distance telephone. The Post Office accepts certain amount as deposit to cover the cost of the Trunk calls, yesterday. I wanted to make an important trunk call at night time and the Exchange operator refused to connect me as there was a small balance of one rupee owing to them. My entreaties were of no avail and the urgency of business required prompt communication. The Post Office indulged in red-tape but I was the consequent sufferer. Surely there must be somebody of intelligence and authority present in the Post Office who could be available for guidance when subordinates find themselves in imaginary predicament of their own? The department wants a little bit of gingering up and less of its red-tape.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. B.

Bombay, July 14.

Shaukat Ali Prays For Better Sense In Congress Circles!

REPLY TO ADDRESS AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, July 14.

"Bring the Muslims into the National Army; make them play their part in the future administration of India; prepare them for the coming changes; in short, prepare the Muslims all over India to be fitting sons of India. These are my life's ambition," said Mr. Shaukat Ali replying to the City Municipal Address to-day which recalled the great services and sacrifices of the Ali Brothers with Gandhiji in the cause of Indian nationalism and India's freedom, and expressed the hope that Mr. Shaukat Ali would throw in his undoubted influence to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity and lead India again towards united nationalism.

NO COMMUNAL BIAS.

Mr. Shaukat Ali continuing said that the address from the Premier municipality of an Indian State afforded particular gratification to himself. Belonging to what he described as 'dear old Rampur' for four generations, his family had been intimately associated with Indian States. He could well assert that the people of Indian States would ever stand by their Princes, because the noble traditions of Indian rulers, Hindu or Muslim, were above any trace of communal bias.

RIGHT-THINKING PRINCES.

He could speak from personal knowledge that the success of the last Round Table Conference depended largely on the right-thinking Indian Princes. He incidentally referred to British Indian politics and said that without Hindu-Muslim unity, Islam would not gain, neither would Hindus nor Indian States.

"WANTED BETTER SENSE IN CONGRESS."

Let all minorities have absolute freedom; let there be no more trifling with the electorate question; let better sense prevail in the Congress circles, he exhorted. There was no occasion for despair, for even before embarking for London something would emerge bringing peace and satisfaction to all.

Mr. Shaukat Ali was presented with an address and purse containing Rs. 1,000 by the local Khilafat Committee at an open air meeting of Muslims last night.—A P.

Othodoxy And Superstition.

(Continued from page 6).

hope and fear by promises and by threats, by rewards and by punishments. The reward is to be Eternal, and so is the punishment. They tell us that it was never the Almighty's plan to develop the human brain, so that man can comprehend the right, and avoid the wrong.

SLAVES OF SUPERSTITION.

The belief in signs and wonders, in amulets, charms and gods, and devils, in heaven and hell makes the brain insane. It has made the whole world a colossal mad-house, made experience a snare, destroyed, or tries to destroy, the unity of nature, and make man a trembling serf and a slave. The superstitions of the world have created all the gods and angels, all the devils and ghosts, all the witches and goblins, all the soothsayers and fortune-tellers, filled the world with priest-craft, and "saints" and exhorters, all the preachers, and exhorters, all the "called" the "born again" and the "set apart". Superstition has invented appalling instruments of torture, flayed men and women alive, loaded millions with chains, and destroyed millions with fire and with sword. It has mistaken insanity for inspiration, and the ravings of maniacs for prophecy. It has imprisoned the virtuous, tortured the thoughful, killed the heroic, and utterly destroyed liberty of speech and of the press. It has taught that human love is degrading, that men and women should hate themselves, should grovel in the dust, should scar their flesh; should spend their lives in useless pain and prayers. It has taught that faith is superior to fact, that credulity leads to heaven, that doubt is the road to hell, that blind belief is better than knowledge, that to ask for evidence is to insult the Almighty. Nations, races have been destroyed by this monster; it has given us a hell of infinite revenge, filled the whole world with hatred, war and crime, with the malice of meekness, and the arrogance of humility: it is the foe of all progress, the bitterest enemy of education and the "assassin of freedom". It is unquestionably the greatest enemy of mankind.

Long-Staple Cotton In India

EFFORTS TO INCREASE QUANTITY

CAUSE OF WORLDWIDE FAME OF INDIAN COTTON

At the 23rd meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, held on Monday, the Vice-President Sir Joseph Kay in the course of his speech he said:—

At our monsoon meeting it is usual for each of the research schemes which we are financing to be reviewed by the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee and this comprises a very important part of our work. This year the Secretary has drawn up an additional note on the work and general policy of the Committee with a suggested programme of work for the next five years. This is being placed directly before the full Committee as a basis of discussion to give all members an opportunity of adding their quota to the formulation of the Committee's policy. I do not mean to anticipate the discussion, but should like to make a passing reference to Part V of the note and to say that if the Secretary's suggestions regarding new schemes are accepted we shall in five years have reduced our balance by Rs. 20 lakhs but shall have initiated schemes of research and an extension of improved varieties which will have far reaching effects on the quality and reputation of Indian cotton.

LONG-STAPLE COTTON.

Not the least important part of the note is the Section dealing with the policy of increasing the cuantity of long staple cotton grown in India and the effect on prices of the entry of India as a serious competitor in the production of staple cotton. There is an increasing demand for staple cotton in India owing to the mills now having made a definite step forward in the manufacture of finer goods. There are two schools of thought regarding the advisability of India giving up her virtual monopoly of short staple cotton and the subject should lead to a valuable and interesting discussion.

Another important subject which is down for discussion is the report of the local sub-Committee on the question of publicity and propaganda by the Committee. Many members consider that the Committee has been guilty of hiding its light under a bushel while others prefer that the Committee should continue to do good by stealth. The proposals of the local sub-Committee are for your consideration.

Gentlemen, we have to congratulate and thank the Central Provinces Government for amending, at our request, the rules under the Berar Cotton and Grain Markets Law which now makes the markets in that part of India almost ideal ones. The growers have been given adequate representation on the Market Committees and the formation of a Disputes Sub-Committee to arbitrate on disputes between buyer and seller has removed a long-standing grievance of the grower and now gives him means of redress in dealing with the purchaser of his produce. In other directions too, e.g., the licensing of weighmen and brokers, the fixation of ratec and deductions and the certification of weights and scales, the rules give the cultivators a squater deal than they have ever received before. It is a most important advance and there are indications that the Berar Rules will be followed in other Provinces in British India besides being adopted in several important Indian States.

INDIA'S GOOD NAME IN WORLD'S MARKETS

The Bombay Government and the Indian States concerned have notified as a protected area under the Cotton Transport Act the tract of country lying between the Mahi and the Narbada rivers in North Gujerat. The Holkar State has also become jealous of the reputation of its valuable cotton and has applied a Cotton Transport Act to the whole of its territory, thus excluding from the State all cotton moving by rail except that imported under special license for the use of the mills. It is most gratifying to be able to record that since last December ten more Indian States have introduced legislation on the lines of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act bringing the total to sixty and that Gwalior—the only important exception—is contemplating issuing the necessary orders on the subject. These two Acts, viz., the Cotton Transport Act, and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, both of which have worked smoothly during the year, are chiefly responsible for the good name which Indian cotton is acquiring in the world's markets and for the increased demand for it.

NADIAD DOCTOR'S CASE.

Further Arguments In Appeal

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee further heard on Tuesday the argument of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, on behalf of Dr. Balubhai Bhat a Municipal Councillor of Nadiad against the conviction and sentence of one year's R. I. passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad for outraging the modesty of a woman. The appellant is alleged to have put his hands round the shoulders of the compalnant Miss Ahalyabai Samant, a lady doctor, while they were on their way to attend an urgent medical case in a village near Nadiad. The facts of the case are already reported.

"MERE ACCIDENT."

Mr. Desai further arguing the case said it was a mere case of accident. The motor car skidded and the hands of his client fell on the shoulders of the complainant who become panicky.

The Chief Justice asked Mr. Desai if it was possible that a mere touch on the shoulders would frighten a lady in the position of the complainant to sit on the top of a tree for 45 minutes.

"A SLAP WOULD HAVE ENDED IT."

Mr. Bhulabhai said the conduct of the complainant might be described as hysterical. The circumstances were such that there was a certain amount of unconscious apprehension in the mind of the complainant. He appealed to the court to view the case as coming from an orthodox lady brought up in the most restrained ways of the east.

Mr. Bhulabhai further arguing said that the appellant was a man of decent position in life and had antecedents of honourable character. The prosecution had not established their case beyond reasonable doubt and he was entitled to the benefit of the doubt. It was quite an accident and in England a lady would have at most slapped the man and ended the matter.

"NO REASON TO BE CONFUSED."

Mr. P. B. Shinghne, Government Pleader, replying to the argument of Mr. Desai said that if it was merely an accident the complainant would have noted it. Then the appellant would have told the complainant that the car skidded and therefore unfortunately his hands fell upon her shoulders. She had no reason to be confused. Then he did not go to the mother of the complainant and tell her or any body else in the dispensary as to what had happened and that the lady had become unnecessarily confused and gone away.

Mr. Shingne had not finished his address when the court rose for the day.

MURDER OF A LABOURER

Charge Against Two Accused

Ahmedkhan Inayutulla and Poona Ragla were placed on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Murphy and a Special Jury charged with murder of Sayaji Ramchandra a Hindu labourer employed in Messrs. Mawson Vernon and Co. on the 16th March last. Mr. V. F. Tarapore-walla, Acting Advocate-General with Mr. P. A. Mahale, Bar-at-law appeared for the Crown while the accused were defended by Mr. A C. Amin and Mr. R. G. Kolah, Bars-at-law, respectively. The evidence showed that the deceased was found lying injured near Babula Market Road. An acknowledgement receipt was found on his person which disclosed his identity and the place where he worked. The police made enquiries and learnt that Gangabai, a Hindu woman who was working in Tata Construction Co. Ltd. at Bori Bunder became friendly with accused No. 1 who was a watchman and accused No. 2 who was a labourer. In January last the accused No. 1 told the deceased to find out a room for accused No. 2 and Gangabai. The deceased engaged a room in Khetwadi where accused No. 2 and Gangabai lived together as husband and wife. In the meantime accused No. 1 was transferred to Kalyan. After some time Gangabai complained regarding the behaviour of the deceased who, she said, was molesting her and accused No. 1 was sent away from Kalyan by accused No. 2. On the day in question, it was alleged, both the accused took the deceased for a walk and did him to death.

The case is proceeding.

Nariman Purse Fund

Further collections to this fund are received as under:—

Mr. Phiroz J. Billimoria, Rs. 20; Mr. R. Nowroji, Rs. 5; Mr. V. P. Engineer, Rs. 10; A Sympathiser, Rs. 11; Mr. Shapurji Sakalatwala, Rs. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Golwala, Rs. 5; Mr. Amarnath Bhardhwaj, Re. 0/2/-. Total Rs. 55/2/.

CORRECTION.

Rs. 150/- have been received from Mr. K. R. Daphtary and not Rs. 40/- as was previously announced in these columns.

LIQUOR AND TODDY SALE IN BANDRA

Municipality's Move To Restrict Sales

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, July 14.

A meeting of the Bandra Village Congress Committee was held on Thursday last at which Mr. M. L. Dahannker presided.

(1) The question of allowing untouchables to enter temple and other public institutions was taken up and it was decided that the Secretaries should have a talk with the trustees of the institutions and arrive at an amicable settlement. There has so far been no attempt of the untouchables to force entry into the temples, but the Committee desirous of ameliorating the condition of untouchables and of putting into practice the preachings of the Mahatma to do away with untouchability, have undertaken this apparently difficult task.

KHADI FOR MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

(2) Each member was urged to exercise whatever good inwuence he had, or by persuasion, on those concerned, for the introduction of Khadi clothing for public servants, employed by the Municipality, schools, or clubs.

(3) In response to the letter from the B. S. D. Congress Committee Mr. V. V. Maik was delegated to serve on that Committee.

(4) The reports of the Seva Dal and Prabhat Peris sub committees, were then considered. It was decided that the secretary issue handbills appealing for volunteers for picketing. The president of the Prabhat Peri Sang was to be asked to take selections from the book compiled by the B. S. D. C. C. and start their rounds as early as possible. The monthly flag salutation day was reserved for the Pheri of the Committee.

LIQUOR AND TODDY INQUIRY.

(5) The Committee had learnt that an Excise Advisory Committee had been appointed by the Bandra Municipality to investigate the present position of the liquor and toddy trade in Bandra. As there seemed a chance of effecting some good, the Committee appointed Sjts. V. G. Badker, V. V. Maik and S. K. Joshi to collect all information about the existing shops, regarding their number, location and proximity to each other, and their time of opening and closing. Armed with this report, the Committee will approach the Excise Committee requesting them to cut down the number of shops and restrict the sale of liquor and toddy to a minimum.

REFUSAL OF LEASE FOR TODDY SHOP.

Before the meeting terminated, the Committee congratulated Sjt. Dahannker, on his success at the Municipal meeting in gaining the majority for his resolution on the refusal of lease for the toddy shop at Khar.

MISRI BAZAAR RIOT CASE

Accused Transported For Life

CAWNPORE, July 14.

Judgment has been pronounced by the Additional Sessions Judge in the Misri Bazaar case in which one Shabir is accused of having assaulted a person named Chaganlal with a "pharsa" in the presence of Mr. Barron, the then Additional District Magistrate. The accused is said to have made an attempt to attack Mr. Barron as well. Mr. Rogers, the Superintendent of Police, followed the accused and had him arrested with difficulty. The assessors gave a verdict of guilty, and the Judge agreeing with them, convicted and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. Barron and Mr. Rogers have been complimented by the Judge for their promptness, courage and sense of duty in apprehending the accused immediately in spite of the accused attempting to attack them.—A.P.

DROP OF RS. 10,000 IN SALE OF TODDY LICENSES

Cholera From Vegetables

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, July 11.

At the annual auction-sale of toddy licenses conducted at the Collector's office this week, only four licenses were disposed of out of nearly forty advertised. For the rest there were either no bidders or only nominal bids forthcoming. So the total realised by this method up-to-date is one thousand and odd Rupees, whereas in years before the last this sale used to fetch on the average about eleven thousand rupees.

CHOLERA FROM VEGETABLES.

Cholera which broke out here in an epidemic form some ten days ago is now subsiding, thanks to the vigorous and prompt measures undertaken by the Municipal authorities with the co-operation of the public. It is supposed to have been due to the importation into the local market of vegetables from infected places like Hubli, which has therefore been stopped. Disinfection of wells, inoculation of persons, and distribution of printed instructions were among the measures undertaken by the Municipality with success.

WILD ELEPHANTS.

In spite of complaints made to the authorities regarding the havoc caused by wild elephants to gardens, crops and dwellings and the constant insecurity to life from their presence in the jungle quite close to the villages in Karwar taluka as well as in other parts of the District, no action has been taken so far.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

In share market in jutes better feeling manifested yesterday was not maintained to-day and only limited turnover resulted at distinctly lower levels. Later towards the close the market rallied and prices recovered considerably. In coals small business was reported at about unchanged rates. Teas were neglected. In Miscellaneous section Indian Iron and Steel were marked down by about half a point while others shew no change. In securities Government paper closed steady but were unchanged. Following were closing quotations:—

Coals:—Burra Dhemo 5/4; Katras Jherriah 29/12; Raneegunge 32/4; Talcher 1.

Jutes:—Alliance ordy. 225; Auckland ordy. 167; Barnagore 114. Budge Budge ordy. 288/8; Champdany 98; Clive 19; Dalhousie ordy. 303; Empire pref. 108/8; Hooghly pref. 12/14; Howrah 28/12; Hukumchand ordy. 18/8; Kamarhatty ordy. 347. Kanknarrah ordy. 285; Lawrence 379; Naihati ordy. 290; National 19; Presidency 4/15; Reliance 55.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Chemical pref. 10/10; United Provinces Electric 115/8; Indian Iron and Steel 3/8; Marshall and Company 1/7; B. I. Corporation ordy. annas 12; B. I. Corporation pref. 51; Madan Theatres 2; Midnapore Zemindary 67; Dhunset Tea annas 10; 5 per cent 1927/57/87 Calcutta Port Debentures 80/ 4 per cent 1903/33 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 93; 5-1/2 per cent 1913/27/42 Empire Jute Debentures 97.—A. P.

Maritime Advisory Committee

BOMBAY, July 14.

The Executive Council of the National Seamen's Union of India at a meeting held here to-day decided to address a letter to the Secretary, Department of Industries and Labour, Government of India, recommending Mr. Syed Munaver, for nomination as Indian Seaman's (Employees) delegate to the forthcoming Tripartite Maritime Technical Advisory Committee, to be convened at Geneva on 21st October of this year.—A. P.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

GREAT COMMOTION AMONG BULLS ON GERMAN FINANCIAL CRISIS.

..... Extensive Liquidation Absorbed By ..... Shorts And Trade

Bombay, July 14.

The news of grave financial crisis in Germany was responsible for great commotion among bull operators on all the Cotton Exchanges of the world. There was a feeling of nervousness and large quantities of speculative purchases were thrown over an unwilling market resulting in sharp decline in the values of cotton. However, all the decline, the market was supported by shorts and trade interests. It looked as if the whole structure will meet with a collapse as Stock Exchanges on the Continent were forced to close down as a result of some remedial measures by other Governments in providing Germany with a new loan, there was cessation of selling pressure and prices suddenly recovered a portion of the lost ground. With lower Liverpool quotations the New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 30 points and a further break of 7 points was recorded during the first hour of the session on nervous selling prssure. This level proved to be the lowest for the day as reassuring news from Germany influenced good deal of short covering and trade buying. There was a steady revival of prices and during the last hour there was a net rally of 22 points from the lowest. Thereafter, there was little business and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range, closed at a decline of 17 to 20 points as a result of day's trading. Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 15 points to 9.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 13 to 17 points with Spot Cotton 15 points off to 8.97c.

Unfavourable political and financial news from the Central Europe was responsible for easy opening of the Liverpool Cotton Futures Market. Trading commenced at a decline of 8 points and under heavy long liquidation a further drop of 12 points was established. The market was nervous and fluctuated irregularly influenced by various rumours in connection with the situation in Germany. The market closed quiet on a decline of 14 to 15 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices lost 19 points to 4.89d. per lb. and sales amounted to 4 000 bales.

East Indian Cotton prices were relatively steady and closed at a decline of 9 points. Egyptian cotton prices declined 18 to 23 pts.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was weak and closed at a sharp decline of 22 to 44 pts.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton this week has been only in moderate request and quotations were reduced all round. The Futures section has been active but prices have fallen sharply, mainly owing to liquidation by the Continent, favourable weather reports and somewhat bearish acreage figures. To-day, selling pressure relaxed, but the market is still in a very unsettled condition. The Egyptian section again has followed the trend of American Futures.

MANCHESTER COTTON CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH:—The welcome revival in demand has latterly been somewhat checked by the renewed bearish outlook in the raw material position, but, apart from enquiry from India making little headway, the market has been of a more cheerful disposition, China especially giving more encouragement. The turnover, however, is still far from satisfactory.

YARNS:—Prices for yarns have moved in a very irregular manner. It is reported that a few spinners have virtually disposed of their production, but the turn over has not attained important proportions.

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.'S VIEWS.

Although the precarious state of European finance was stressed in our Weekly Report, the Report was written before news had been received concerning the suspension of payment by the Darmstadter & National Bank and the Bank of Geneva. We repeat that the financial stability of individual nations is the very foundation of International trade and it is impossible to foresee real revival until that foundation is put in order. The position, in our opinion, is so serious that immediate International action is imperatively necessary, and therein can be found at least a gleam of hope.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 9.20—15

New York October Lowest 9.08—37

New York December Highest 9.52 (2-46 p.m.)

New York December Lowest 9.30 10-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Our Liverpool Agents cabled us on 13th instant as under:—

10-54 a.m.: Liverpool market weak on unsettled financial situation in Germany. Continental selling; stopless orders being reached.

12-11 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precivitation, warm.

5-01 p.m.: Market nervouc and unsettled iwing to financial crisis in Germany, consequently we recommend you to keep eben on market.

8-47 p.m.: New York: Early selling on foreign news well taken by short covering and trade buying.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"In consequence of general financial situation, we advise caution long side."

Reuter's cable: New York market was early weak on unfavourable Liverpool cables and bearish political news from London cables, but later recobered partially on bear covering.

Approximate difference between markets:—

Liverpool Map (expected) eq 5.17

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 183½ eq 4.16

Difference 101 pts eq Rs. 45

New York May (close) 9.96 eq. 4.98

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 183½ eq 4.16

Difference 82 pts eq Rs. 36

Liverpool-New York (At Liverpool close) October 56, May 37 (American points).

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 13th instant (5-24 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Urgent liquidation due German complications. Think decline too rapid. Suggest conservative purchases."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York, cable:—

"Cotton. Bearish statistics and good crop reports indicate prices will ultimately go lower, but until hedging period, liquidation by longs will be only source of pressure, so that sharp advance would probably occur, if any favourable news appears, therefore do not think it a good time to sell just now."

Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Market declined in consequence of continental politics.

New York cables:—In spite European financial uncertainty better feeling in drygoods market, trade buying more freelp.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 13.

July	...	8.95—.14
October	...	9.27—.18
December	...	9.50—.17
January	...	9.58—.18
March	...	9.79—.19
May	...	9.96—.20
Middling Spot	...	9.10—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 13.

July	...	8.97—.16
October	...	9.29—.17
Middling Spot	...	8.97—.15

NEW YORK.

New York, July 13.

New Yok, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	...	9.16
March	...	9.68

New York, Noon Call:—

October	...	9.21
January	...	9.52
March	..	9.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 13.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	4.000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 14.

Our market ruled very steady to-day on short covering influenced better news about German financial situation. The market opened firm at Rs. 185|4 for Broach A.M. delivery and firmed up to Rs. 189 on professional short covering. At this level there was a quiet feeling and Liverpool opened as expected at a rise of only 5 points. This news had an unfavourable news on our market and prices eased off to Rs. 185. There was steady short covering and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:

Broach J.A. 176.
Broach A.M. 187|4.
Oomra July 165|4.
Oomra D.J. 161|4.
Bengal July 143.
Bengal D.J. 140.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14.

July	134.70 pl. 0.90
Oct.	128.40 pl. 0.40
January	126.30—0.20

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 14.

100	G. G Kesha & Co.	Shirpur	169-1/2
113	Do.	Bolda	173-1/2
100	Do.	Arvi	172-1/2
101	Bussan & Co.	Harij	175-1/2
100	Bombay & Co.	Pandharpur	169
109	Viram Ladha	Ujjain	171
250	Do.	Harij	169
300	Do.	Manavadar	172-1/2
200	Do.	Bhusaval	173
300	Japan T & Co.	Shenabad	172
89	P. R. Vakharia	Kapadvanj	175

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	140
Bengal F.G.	135
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	135
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	170
Nagpur Sayner Fine	170
Yeotmal Fine	165
Arvi Fine	165
Amraoti Fine	165
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	165
Mulkapur Fine	160
Khandesh Fine	160
Muthia Fine	150
Muthia F.G.	145
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	165
Sailu F.G.G.S.	155
Farbhani FG.G.S.	165
Burwah Sanavad Fine	160
Indore Ujjain Fine	165
Broach Fine	180
Broach F.G.	175
Compta Good	210
Jinja	265
Busoga	270

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 14.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	This year.
Khandesh		322,427
Central India	637	334,366
Barsi & Nagar	53	166,566
Hyderabad-Gaorani		84,530
Berar	265	582,674
Central Provinces	112	369,304
Total Oomras	1,067	1,859,927
Dholera		270,057
N.-W. Provinces	201	91,022
Rajputana	100	51,193
Sind-Punjab		120,059
Broach	697	299,205
Coompta & Dharwar	100	86,103
Westerns-Northerns	708	44,144
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		40,630
Persian		479
American		126,644
Egyptian and African	1,506	304211
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		378
Total	4,379	3,294,079

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 14.

1st Sept. to 9th July.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesday	This year.
Europe	2,289	556,953
Japan & China	11,357	1,642,148
Coast Ports		21,312
Up-country by Rail		209,637
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		22,903
Total	13,646	2,444,458

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 14.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 13-7-31	8353000	8627000
Receipts Yesterday 13-7-31	4000	4000
Exports to date 13-7-31	6750000	6746000
Stock at Ports 10-7-31	2918000	1160000
Stock Interior Towns 10-7-31	354000	520000
Stock Liverpool 10-7-31	989000	831000
Visible Supply 10-7-31	5513000	3162000
Quantity in Sight 10-7-31	13047000	13370000
Quantity out of Sight 10-7-31	10602000	12476000

STOCKS AND SHARES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FIRM

General Rise In Industrial Shares

Bombay, July 14.

Cheerful news about the financial situation of Germany influenced good enquiry and prices show a rise. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 673|12 and after advancing to Rs. 681-4 closed at Rs. 678|12. Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 346|- and after hardening to Rs. 359|- closed at Rs. 348|2. Century and Pearl Shares closed at Rs. 236|4 and at Rs. 217|8 respectively. Bombay Burma Shares mostly followed the trend of mill shares. They opened at Rs. 375|-, and after gaining to Rs. 381|4 closed at Rs. 376|4. Tata Steel ordinary Shares ruled steady and closed at Rs. 22|10. Owing to a declaration of 12 per cent dividend Imperial Bank Shares opened at Rs. 990|- and advanced to Rs. 1015|-. At this level there was renewed selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,000|- Partly paid shares closed at Rs. 248|12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 14.

Bombay Dyeing 575; 78; 77; 80; 78.
Century 233; 38; 36.
Colaba 95-10.
Crescent 61.
Fazul 346; 51; 48.
Indore 352; 53.
Madhowji N 22.
Nagpur 344; 50; 48.
New Great 132; 33.
Pearl 216; 17; 16.
Simplex 62; 64; 63.
Swadeshi 274; 77; 76.
Burma 372; 80; 79.
Hydro 109-1; 11; 10.
Tram 105-10.
Deff. 277; 80.
Ord 22-6; 12; 8; 12; 10.
Bundi 13-2.
Indian 151; 52.
Katni Ord. 157.
Alcock 208.

MILLS	Bombay, July 14.	
100	Ahm. Advance	275
50	Apollo	1-8
10	Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500	Bom. Cotton	95
250	Bombay Dycing	678-12
250	Bradbury P.	120
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	236-4
500	Central India P.	427-8
100	Central India	348-12
100	Colaba	95-10
100	Coorla	137-8
100	Crescent	61
250	Currim	59
250	David	80
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	35
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	2-4
250	Fazulbhoy	348-2
100	Finlay	72-8
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	103-2
1000	Hindustan	1305
100	Indore Malwa	353-12
250	Jamshed	3-0
50	Kasturchand	9
100	Khatau	36-14
100	Kohinoor	130-10
250	Laxmi	340
100	Madhowji	22-8
250	Madras United	260
1000	Maneckji Petit	750
100	Meyer Sassoon	25
1000	Morarji	480
50	Mysore	105
200	New Great P.	130
100	New Great	133-12
100	New City	49-6
250	Pabani	121-4
250	Pearl	217-8
100	Phoenix	270
10	Premier	1-10
100	Shapurji	6-0
1000	Sholapur	1700
250	Simplex	62-12
100	Swan	75
100	Swadeshi	270-4
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	20
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1312-8
1000	Western	700
	BANKS.	
100-50	Baroda	68-0
50-25	Central	14-8
25	Imperial	66
500	Imperial	1000
500-125	Imperial Contr.	248-12
100-50	India	81-8
5	Union	3-2
	CEMENT.	
10	Bundi	13-2
70	Gwalior	67-8
250	Indian	152-8
100	Katni 1st P.	101-4
100	Katni 2nd P.	100-4
40	Katni Df.	626-4
100	Katni	157-8
10	Punjab P.	8-8
10	Punjab	7-0
100	Shahaba	140-8
	INSURANCE.	
10	Jupiter P	8-0
15	Jupiter	6-8
15	New India	15-10
200-100	Oriental	1670
10	Vulcan	5-15
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad	105-15
1000	Andhra Val. P.	970
1000	Andhra Valley	540
50	Bombay Tram P.	65-12
50	Bom. Tram.	105-10
100	Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100	Tata Hydro	110
1000	Tata Power P.	1065
100	Tata Power	400
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	805
100	Amritsar Patti	102-8
100	Central Province	70-12
100	Dho: Barramati	89
100	Guzarat	43-8
90	Mandra Bhon	60-0
500	Tapti Valley	552-8
	MINING.	
10	Central India	0-8
10	Shivrajpur	11-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	45-12
30	Tata Steel D.	230
75	Tata Steel	22-10
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	208-12
250	Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250	Bom. Steam	135
50	Bom. Telephone	40-4
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	376-4
50	Bom. Burma New	138-2
100	In. Bleaching	133-12
15	Scindia	5-13
3-1/2	p.c. Govt. Paper	60-2-6
5	p.c. 1945|55 Tax Free	100-1

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, July 13.

The net profits of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June 1931 and their distribution are as under:—

	Rs.
Net Profits for the half-year ended 30th June 1931	54,53,900
Brought forward from 31st December 1930	12,56,100
Total	67,10,000
The Governors have declared a Dividend of 12 p. c. per annum free of Income Tax absorbing	33,75,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	2,50,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	2,50,800
Carried Forward	28,34,200
	67,10,000

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 1st Sett.	21	3	9
Mint, Gold 2nd Sett.	21	4	0
Silver, Ready	43	12	0
Silver, 1st Sett.	43	9	0
Silver 2nd Sett.	43	5	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 14.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 34|8; lowest Rs. 33|15; closing Rs. 34.

Groundnut Seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 33|2; lowest Rs. 32|9|6; closing Rs. 32|10|6.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 14.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 60/3

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 72/14

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/10

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-9.

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100-1.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-4.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/4

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 60/4

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/4

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/4

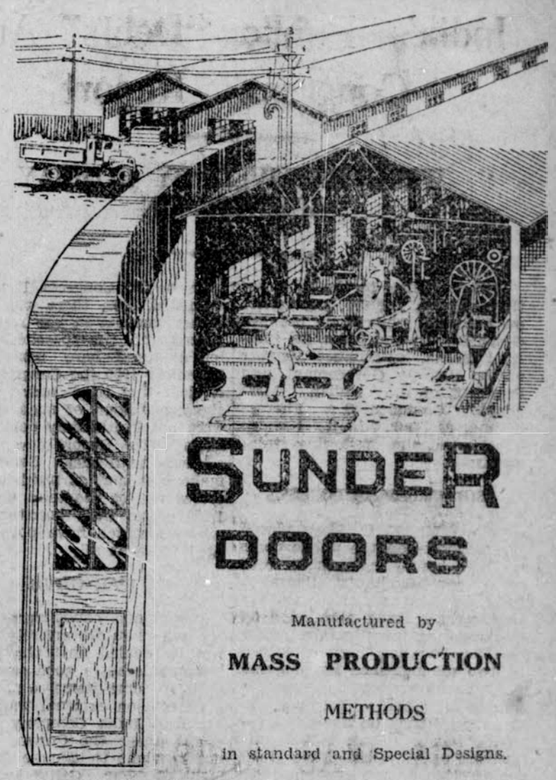
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/12.

Forward Rates: 16th July Settlement **3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper** Rs. 60/3

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-0-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.



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FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 14.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July s 3/9 7/8d down 1 3/8d.
Oct s 4/1 d down 1d
Dec s 4/31/8 down 1d.

Chicago Wheat:—
July dol 51 5/8 3/4
Sept dol 52 1 3/8
Dec dol 56 1/2—1 1/4

London Linseed:—
July £9-2-6
Madket dull.

Argentine Linseed:—
Sept 12.27—23
Oct 13.42—29
Market steady.

London Linseed Oil:—
July/Aug sh 16/6d—7 1/2d
Sept/Dec sh 16/9d—6d.
Market quiet.

Wheat Cable (Chicago):—"Prices declined on stop-loss selling and lower outside markets; but later advanced partially on covering. Closed barley steady."

Linseed: "Prices for this commoditp weakened in spite of a fair demand from the Continent."

Linseed Oil: "Also declined, chiefly owinb to lack of expansion in the consumptive demand".

Wheat: "Bcsiness in wheat has been on a very small scale, lower prices having to be accepted in view of the continued bearish situation."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

	Opening	Closing.
July		4.79—.15
August		4.82—.15
September		4.84—.15
October	4.85	4.86—.15
November		4.89—.14
December		4.94—.14
January	4.95	4.96—.15
February		5.00—.14
March	5.04	5.04—.14
April		5.08—.14
May	5.14	5.12—.14
June		5.15—.14
July		5.18—.14
Middling Spot		4.89—.19

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.94
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.09
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.24
Oomra Good	3.47
Oomra Fully Good	3.62
Oomra Fine	3.77
Bengal Good	3.32
Bengal Fully Good	3.42
Bengal Fine	3.52
Scinde Fully Good	3.42
Scince Fine	3.52
Scinde Superfine	3.62

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

Skellaridis, July	...	7.41
September	...	7.57
October	...	7.52
November	...	7.67
January	...	7.83
March	...	7.99
May	...	8.15
F.G.F. Spot	...	7.55

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THE STANDARD DRUG CO.,
Dadyseth House, Opp. Hongkong Bank, Fort, BOMBAY.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 14.

	Bales.
Central India	637
Barsi-Nugger	53
Berar	265
Central Provinces	112
N.-W. Provinces	201
Rajputana	100
Broach	697
Compta-Dharwar	100
Westerns-Northerns	708
Egyptians	1,506
Cotton	4,379
	Cwts.
Wheat	639
Linseed	8,656
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	59
Gingellyseeds	1,622
Poppyseeds	64
Groundnuts	31,820
Castorseeds	4,018
Rice	111,756
Mowraseeds	6
Gram	539
Joowar	3,654
Barley	265
Bajree	1,297
	Tons.
Coal	781

Tone of Silver. Quiet. China sold. Business small.

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INTERNATIONAL MARKET,
P. B. 129, CALCUTTA.

11th SESSION OF TRADE UNION CONGRESS

—:o:—

Censure Motion Against Last Year's Secretary

"OFFENSIVE" AGAINST CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION.

The following are important resolution which were passed at the 11th Session of the Congress, which concluded its proceedings at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on 7th July.

(a) That Mr. Deshpande and his group since the Nagpur Session of the Trade Union Congress having done nothing to keep the T. U .C. in a normally functioning condition,

(b) That they have not cared to make any efforts to help the work of bringing about unity in the ranks of workers,

(c) That, they have, instead of helping the work of the Session of the T. U. C. obstructed the work of the Executive Council for full three days, having gone to such extremes as, to insult the President and other Comrades, and to violate the constitution of the T. U. C. by calling a meeting of the Executive Council which they have to right to call, by holding a mock Session of Congress at Matiabruj attended by representatives of Unions many of which are bogus.

(d) That, they have avoided the responsibility of submitting annual report and statement of accounts, and have resorted to obstructive tactics, so as to prevent the passing of a censure motion against them,

This Congress strongly condemns the role played by Deshpande and his group during the whole of the last year and specially, their conduct in the meetings of the Executive Council of the T. U. C.

THANKS TO COMRADES ABROAD.

"This Congress conveys its hearty thanks to all those in India and abroad who have offered their greetings to the T. U. C.

"This Congress sends its fraternal greetings to the workers of the world and to all the organisations of the working-class fighting for the overthrow of imperialist domination. This Congress expresses its sense of solidarity with the workers of the world in their fight against capitalist and imperialist exploitation."

FIVE YEAR PLAN IN RUSSIA

"Ths Congress conveys its heartiest congratulations to the Soviet Russia in their attempt to bring about the uplift of the workers of Russia and wishes it complete success in the execution of the 5 year plan."

SAKLATVALA & GALLACHERS' PASSPORT

"This Congress condemns the action of the British Government in refusing passports to Messrs. Saklatvala and Gallacher for coming to India particularly in connection with the 11th Session of the T. U. C."

EXECUTION OF NEGRO YOUTHS IN WASHINGTON

"This Congress requests the Washington authorities to immediately commute the death sentences passed on 8 Negro youths which have been fixed for the 10th July and also order their unconditional release."

GENERAL SECRETARY CENSURED

"This Congress expresses its strong disapproval of the conduct of Mr. Deshpande, the outgoing General Secretary, in not submitting the annual report and the audited statement of accounts to the Executive Council in conformity with the usual practice and the constitution and particularly in view of a resolution to this effect passed by the Executive Council at its meeting held in Calcutta on the 6th June, 1931 and directs him to hand over all books of Accounts Records, documents and other properties to the General Secretary elected at this Congress, within a month from this date. In the event of his failure to do so, this Congress empowers the new General Secretary to take all necessary steps in the matter."

WORKING-CLASS LEADERS IN JAIL

"This Congress strongly protesting against the imprisonment of working-class leaders including the Meerut accused who fought for the cause of the Indian Working-class, calls upon the workers to organise themselves with a view to effectively enforcing the demand for the withdrawal of the Meerut case and the unconditional release of other Labour Leaders."

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

"Resolved that a Sub-Committee be formed with the following members to go into the question of fundamental rights and report its findings to the Executive Council within 2 months.

1 V. H. Joshi;
2 A. T. Tyab Sheikh;
3 P. M. Naidu;
4 J. N. Mitra;
5 S. B. Kar.

UNITY RESOLUTION.

Resolved that:—This Congress exhorts all Trade Unions in the country to explore all avenues for bringing about Unity in the Trade Union movement and further authorises the following Committee to co-operate with all Trade Union organisation in the country including the Bombay Unity Committee and lay down a common platform for the achievement of Unity. This Congress also resolves that in working for Unity, the Committee do observe the following instruction:—

(1) No affiliation of the Trade Union Congress at present to any foreign organisation;

(2) The question of sending delegates to the Geneva Conference to be kept open to be decided every year at the annual Session of the Congress;

(3) The decision of the majority in the T. U. C. to be binding on all affiliated Union.

Resolved further that the platform of Unity suggested by the G. K. U. referred to the above Committee for their consideration.

The Committee:—
1 Sheikh Tayab;
2 Ruiker;
3 Mukund Lall (Convenor).
4 S. C. Bose;
5 W. V. R. Naidu.

RETRENCHMENT

1. This Congress strongly condemns present drastic, inhuman and ruthless retrenchment on all Indian Railways and calls upon the A. I. R. F. to chalk out a militant programme of a general strike to oppose this new attack against the Railway workers.

SUPPORT TO GENERAL STRIKE.

2. This Congress welcomes the resolution of the General Council of the A. I. R. F. in favour of a general strike and offers its full support to the Railway Workers in their valliant fight, provided the question of the reinstatement of G. I. P. Railway strikers is put as a main demand, along with that of retrenchment on all Railways.

3. This Congress further deplores the unwillingness of the present A. I. R. F. Leaders in launching upon a militant programme of action and only sticking to that time worn methods of interviews, conferences and deputations.

"OFFENSIVE" AGAINST CAPITALISM

1. This Congress impresses upon the Workers and peasants of India that in view of the (a) Most drastic inhuman and ruthless retrenchment both by reduction of staff and wage cuts in the already starvation wages of the subordinate staff and workers in Government, and other capitalistic industries and organisations and allied grievances like forced leave etc., and in view (b) the consequent growing unemployment in the ranks of the workers and also further (c) in view of the economic starvation of the millions o. peasants in India due to the intense exploitation of the land lords and the Government it has become absolutely imperative and essential for the workers and peasants of India to end this capitalistic exploitation.

This Congress calls upon the workers and peasants to carry on their struggle on the following demands:—

(1) Unconditional transfer of all power to the people.
(2) Abolition of the Indian States and parasitic landlords.
(3) Freedom of the peasantry from all exploitation and exaction so that the greater part of their surplus produce may remain in their possession;
(4) Nationalisation of land, public utilities, mineral resources and banks;
(5) Repudiation of debts contracted by the foreign Government;
(6) Provision for an irreducible standard of living for the workers through the introduction of minimum wages of Rs. 50 for skilled workers and Rs. 40 for unskilled; 44 hours week, healthy conditions of labour, insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age, etc
(7) Control of the economic life of the country by the workers and peasants so that the fruits of national freedom may not be usurped by the capitalists.

NON-RECOGNITION OF UNIONS.

"This Congress condemns in most unequivocal terms the policy of withdrawing or refusing recognition to the proper constituted Trade Unions by the employers, private as well as Governmental, and further invites all organisations interested in the working class movement to rally round the Trade Union Congress in forcing the hands of these employers to accord recognition to all such proper organised Trade Unions."

RULES REVISION.

"This Congress appoints a Committee consisting of Messrs. J. L. Ganguly, S. B. Kar, V. H. Joshi, R. S. Ruikar and S. Mukunda Lall, M. K. Ghosh (Convenor) with powers to revise the present constitution of the A. I. T. U. C. and make recommendations to the Executive Council for consideration at its next meeting."

FLAG SLOGANS AND BADGES.

"That this Congress appoints a Committee composed of Messrs. V. H. Joshi, A. Tayab Sheikh, G. L. Kandalkar, S. B. Kar, J. L. Ganguly, S. K. Pramanick, P. M. Naidu; P. M. Chaudhury, W. V. R. Naidu and J. N. Mitra, to report within two months as to what flag, badge, slogans and songs should be adopted for the A. I. T. U. C."

OFFICE-BEARERS.

That the following office-bearers of the A. I. T. U. C. be elected for the current year:

Chairman—Mr. R. S. Ruikar, (C. P., Nagpur).
Vice-Chairman—1. Mr. G. L. Kandalkar (Bombay);
2. Mr. V. H. Joshi,
3. Mr. J. N. Mitra (Bihar and Orissa).
4. Mr. S. B. Kar (Bihar and Orissa).
Treasurer—Mr. S. C. Bose (Bengal).
General Secretary—Mr. S. Mukunda Lall (Bengal);
Secretaries—1. Mr. A. Tayab Sheikh (Bombay);
2. Mr. P. M. Naidu (Nagpur);
3. Mr. W. V. R. Naidu (Bihar and Orissa);
4. Mr. J L. Ganguly (Bengal)
5. Mr. S. D. Hasan (Punjab)
Assistant Secretaries—Mr. S. K. Pramanick (Bengal);
Mr. D. B. Sindhe (Bombay);
Mr. A. B. Dutt (Bengal);
Mr. S. B. Sen (B. and O. Jamadoba).
Auditor—Prof. N. K. Majmuder.

NEXT VENTURE.

"That the next session of the Congress be held at Jamadoba in the Colliery Area in Manbhum district."

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SIKINDARABAD RIOT

Punjab Hindu Sabha Appoints Committee Of Enquiry

LAHORE, July 13.

The Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha has appointed Committee to visit Sikindarabad where a Hindu-Muslim riot occurred recently and record "Such important and relevant evidence as the police omits or refuses to record, so that it may ultimately be produced before the Court." In a resolution the Sabha says that on reports received, the Sabha is not satisfied with the manner in which Police investigation is proceeding. The following is the personnel of the Committee: Rai Bahadur Bakshi Sohanlal, Advocate, Rai Bahadur Sewak Ram, M.L.C., Mr. Ramchand Manchanda, Advocate, Dewan Khilanda Ram, Rai Bahadur, Sardar Sahib Teja Singh, Advocate and Mehta Tekchan, Advocate.—A.P.

INDO-UNION CONFERENCE

'Indian Views' Suggests Delegation

JOHANNESBURG, June 11.
(BY MAIL.)

The Indians in South Africa are greatly concerned with the oncoming Round Table Conference between India and the Union in December at Capetown. They feel that a delegation approved by the Indian National Congress will work for the betterment of the Indian community and arrive at a solution of the South African Indian problem which would maintain the prestige and dignity of India. Referring to the question of the would-be-selected India delegation to South Africa. Indian Views, a South African Indian Weekly newspaper published at Durban, maintains:

"The question of Indian destiny in South Africa is a question of first-rate importance and the least we could do is to see that it is not left to the mercy of third rate people selected haphazard by Simla. The personnel of those representing India's case in the conference should be a first rate personnel consisting of those in whom the All-India National Congress could repose their fullest confidence."

It suggests the following leaders to form the delegation to Indo-Union Conference at Capetown in December:

Mr. M. A. Jinnah (Leader.)
Sir Tej Sapru (Deputy leader).
Dr. Kichlew.
Mr. Subhas Bose.
Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.
Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar.
Mr. G. S. Bajpal I.C.S. (Secretary).

"We are sure", contends the paper, "no better selection could be made to represent every party and every school of thought in India and at the same time to advocate the Indian case as it should be advocated."

ELECTORAL AMENDMENT BILL.

The South African Parliament has placed the above Bill on the Statute Book—Although it infringes the franchise rights of the Indians in the Cape Colony. Sir Kurma Reddi, the Agent-general in India, I am informed, did not deem it proper, to lodge a protest against same. The members representing the constituencies in the Cape critical the Bill in strongest terms durng the debate in the Assembly and characterised it as the gross injustice to the non-European community of South Africa. Under this Act all Europeans, male or female, over the age of 21, are entitled to vote, but the non-Europeans who are only enfranchised in the Cape, will be required to prove their education and property qualifications before the revising officer. It is likely that several Indians will be disenfranchised in the Cape by this new Act.—"Liberty".

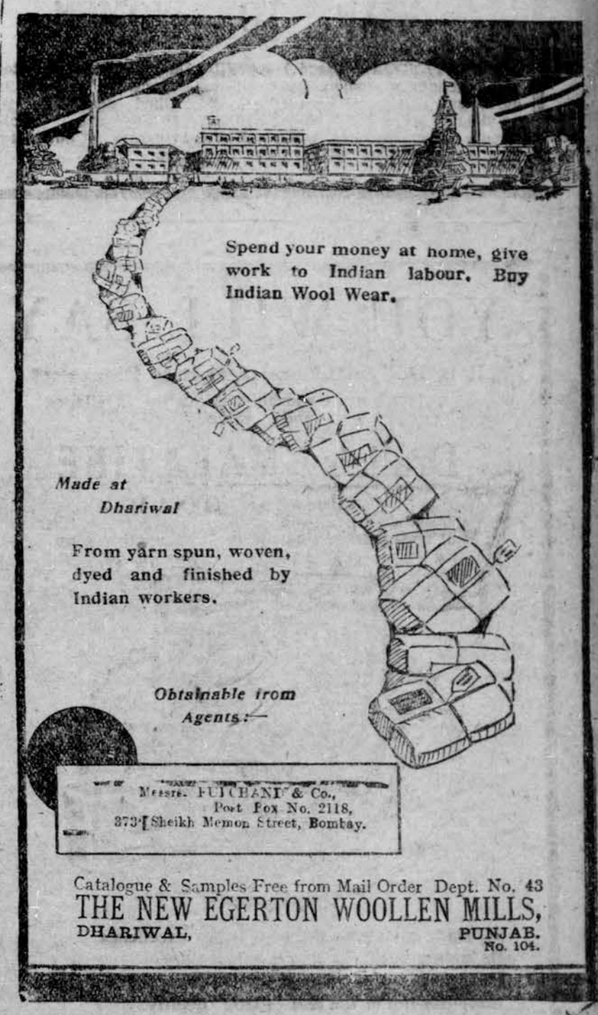
Shaukat Ali In Sholapur

NO RESPONSE TO APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The "Kalapataru" of Sholapur, writes:—

Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived at Sholapu on Saturday morning. At the station there were three or four Muslim admirers of Mr. Shaukat Ali with a few mili workers ready to receive him. There was also a small gathering of Muslims outside the platform waiting for his arrival. No prominent local leaders had joined in the gathering. On his arrival Mr. Shaukat Ali was taken in an old motor car by the few admirers of his that had assembled and taken in procession. After following the procession for a while and when it turned towards the Girni Road, more than half of the assembly left the procession and went in the opposite direction, in spite of the requests of the admirers of Mr. Shaukat Ali to join the procession. In the absence of any previous arrangement about lodging for Mr. Shaukat Ali, he was accommodated in the Government Dak Bunglow at Moti Baug Road.

Serious efforts were made by the handful of admirers of Mr. Shaukat Ali to collect funds in the city to honour the arrival of their leader, but without success. In the evening a meeting was held in the Jumma mosque where Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Gulsherkhan delivered speeches. Mr. Shaukat Ali did not say anything at the meeting either against Congress, Mahatma Gandhi or joint electorates. He only advised his audience to safeguard Islam and to form Khilafat Committee and to contribute towards Mohammad Ali Memorial Fund. Mr. Gulsherkhan in his speech regretted that the local Muslims were not able to collect any funds in honour of the visit of Mr. Shaukat Ali. But not a single man out of the gathering of about one thousand and a half responded to the request of the speaker. Mr. Shaukat Ali in the course of his speech regretted very much the absence of about thirty Muslim pleaders and some other educated people who not only did not attend the meeting or join the procession, but did not even care to see him during his stay at Sholapur. On Sunday, Mr. Shaukat Ali left Sholapur for Bangalore.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POONA YOUTH LEAGUERS TO PICKET

Protest Against Breach Of Truce.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, July 12.

The meeting of the Working Committee of Poona Youth League was held on Friday in the house of Sjt. N.V. Gadgil. Sjt. N. V. Gadgil, the President of the Youth League presided.

The meeting discussed the present situation and discussion centred round the attitude it should adopt in view of the alleged breach of the Truce by the Government, though every effort is made by the Congress to abide by the Truce-terms. It, therefore fell to the lot of Mr. Raghunathrao Khadilkar to move the following resolution which was passed by a large majority.

RESOLUTION

"As we have persistently stated since the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, that India will never get real political power by participating in the R.T.C. and as we have been confirmed in our belief by the flagrant violation of the Truce-terms by the Government, from the last three months it is the considered opinion of the Executive Committee of the Poona Youth League, that it is high time for the youths to give up their attitude of passive acquiescence adopted at Karachi, and to organise themselves for the struggle ahead."

The meeting after passing the above resolution decided to participate in the picketing work of foreign cloth carried by the Congress under the leadership of Senapati Bapat. It is also learnt that Sjt. N.V. Gadgil and Sjt. Divekar, the Vice-President of the League shall picket the shop on Monday, the 13th instant; and also the enrolment for this work is carried on vigorously.

SIKANDARABAD RIOT

Punjab Govt. Communique

SIMLA, July 13.

According to a communique issued by the Punjab Government giving details of the riot at Sikandarabad, in Multan District, 13 Hindus and 10 Mahomedans were injured and 87 shops and houses looted, of which 32 were burnt. A special investigation staff has been deputed, which includes officers belonging to both communities.—A. P.

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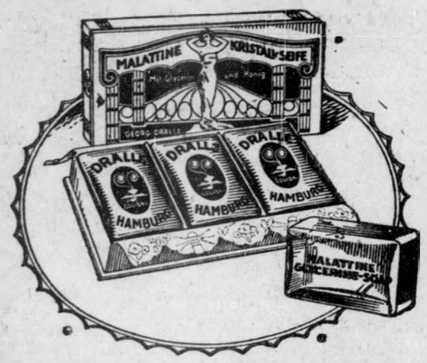

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B. C.

HARROWING TALE OF U. P. TENANTRY

Unlimited Powers Of Taluqdars

U. P. CONGRESS LEADERS' ACCOUNT OF PEASANTS' SUFFERINGS DURING TRUCE.

Mr. Sitala Sahai in the course of his speech in the Jinnah Hall on Saturday said:—

The U. P. is a big province and there are different tenancy laws in force at different places. There is the Agra Tenancy Act, there is the Oudh Rent Act. You have got permanent settlement in one part and direct settlement with the Government in another part. The tenancy laws and the system of tenure may differ but the condition of the tenants is more or less the same. They are a miserable lot and as compared to Gujrat peasant poorer.

We have been hearing of late through the press something about the agrarian situation in the U. P. The discontent is all over the province, but the greatest distress is in the province of Oudh. The Districts of Rae Bareilly, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Unao etc., are very much agitated. The tenant of Oudh by nature and tradition is not a meek individual. He still carries with him a lathi half a yard longer than his stature and during rainy seasons reads "Allah," a military epic where it is contended that a real Kshatriya does not care to live in the world after he is 16 years old. We have to take extraordinary care to keep the Oudh tenant non-violent and peaceful.

The other factor acting on the present situation is the Taluqdar. A Taluqdar is different from a Zemindar. He is a special creation of the British Government and was brought into being after the Mutiny, for the exigencies of the situation demanded it.

OUDH ECONOMICS.

You should not forget that in Oudh the problem of unemployment is very acute. There is only one main occupation for the people and it is agriculture. Practically all other subsidiary industries have been wiped out and the province of U. P. and Oudh is getting fast ruralised. The result is that the rent is rising and there being no subsidiary occupation, the people are on the verge of starvation. The able-bodied and the adventurous ones leave their homes and go to cities like Bombay and Calcutta. The 'Bhaya' is the product of unemployment. The main population is very reluctant to leave its home. The population is increasing. No new sources of employment are being created in the U. P. The rent of land is, therefore, rising and there is less and less surplus left between the cost of production and rent. The agrarian troubles are principally due to this very grave defect in the economic structure of Oudh.

THE TALUQDAR.

Besides this economic difficulty, there is the medieval tradition that is spoiling the situation. Ten years back a Taluqdar in Oudh was the master of all he surveyed. He was the king of his estate. He used to get ghee at As. 4|- per lb. when it was being sold for Re. 1|- per pound in the market. His personal field was ploughed by the tenants gratis. His grain was thrashed gratis. His fields were watered gratis. Tenants had to work for him and serve him without getting any remuneration. When he went out for 'shikar' anybody in the village had to carry his luggage to the 'shikar' ground. If he wanted to purchase horses or elephants he put a tax of a rupee per tenant and the horses or elephants were there. If he wanted a car the same proceedings were gone into.

WHAT N. C. O. DID.

If the tenant showed any signs of independence the taluqdar had him beaten thoroughly. The tenant could find no redress. This state of things has been going on for half-a-century in Oudh. With the advent of the N.C.O. movement in 1921 the tenant has, however, begun to resent the excesses of the Taluqdars. He does not want to serve anybody without payment. He does not want to give any extra illegal tax to Zemindar or Taluqdar. He wants to keep something first for himself and his children, enough to eat, before he pays anything to the Government or the Taluqdar. He does not tolerate shoe-beating or stick-beating or abuses. He resents and is prepared to take risks. The Taluqdar on the other hand proposes to stick to his old privileges. There is a struggle in the two classes. The result is the present agrarian situation.

THE STRUGGLE.

The U. P. Government have been very slow to meet the situation. They have been sitting with their hands folded expecting something would turn up and ease the situation. They did not come forward with any remission in revenue or rent in time, with the result that the discontent increased. When after all they made an announcement they gave a very inadequate remission, say, As. 2|- in the rupee, on an average. With prices having gone down 50 per cent and production standing at 75 per cent the Government today are trying the impossible task of realising from the tenants As. 14 in the rupee. The tenant cannot pay so much. The Government must have As. 14 in the rupee to meet the expenses of their administration.

AVOIDING ENQUIRY.

The United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee has challenged the U. P. Government times without number to come forward with their statement as regards the capacity of a tenant to pay at the present time. Mahatma Gandhi, when he saw Sir Malcolm Hailey also suggested this. But Government are not agreeable to any enquiry into the present conditions of the villagers. We are sure that no amount of jugglery can prove that the tenant at present can pay more than As. 8|- in the rupee. Is that why the Government are avoiding an enquiry?

With the connivance of the Government, the Taluqdar has been perpetrating a great deal of harshness on the poor tenant. In the District of Rae-Bareilly, I know of a Taluqdar whose usual method of realisation of rent was to make a regular raid on his village with 20 or 25 armed men. They used to surround the village, arrest all the tenants, administer a thorough thrashing to the most prominent of the villagers and to abuse and humiliate all in a variety of ways. In the District of Barabanki and Sultanpur this practice has prevailed and is prevailing. I have known cases where beating men and women in order to make them pay rent. During the civil disobedience movement we did not hear of so much repression as we are having these days.

ALLEGED EXCESSES.

The excesses perpetrated by some Taluqdars in realising rent are so shocking that to you they may appear unbelievable. You must have read in "Young India" what happened in a village in the District of Unao during the course of realisation of rent. A large number of tenants were beaten with lathies and 'dandas.' The houses of the tenants were forced open. Their doors were removed and locks were broken. Every thing belonging to them was taken away. The ornaments were mercilessly snatched away from the the persons of the helpless women. A number of women were insulted.

A similar story we have from the District of Gonda. A village was surrounded. The villagers were asked to pay up the rent immediately. But they wanted two days' grace. They were beaten and 23 of them were afterwards arrested. On the third day there was another raid on the village. A similar story comes Village Simaria in the same district. In the course of realisation of his rent the women of this village were insulted For three days no one was allowed to draw water from any well until part payment of rent was made.

MEN THRASHED.

I need not multiply examples like this. In the Districts of Rae Bareilly, Barabanki and Sultanpur, the Kisans have been harassed for the last 3 or 4 weeks. I myself have also seen with my own eyes men who were thrashed so much that they could not move from their beds for days together. Whenever an incident like this was referred to the District Magistrate he refused to take cognizance of the matter on the ground that it came through the Congress or that it was partial.

WAR AND TRUCE.

This is the treatment that the tenants are receiving from the Government and the Taluqdars Now we come to the policy of the Government towards Congress organisations. You will be surprised to know that even during the truce time, in some districts, the authorities have been able to break down the Congress organisations merely by a stroke of the pen. Whatever they could not achieve during the war time they accieved during the truce. The Congress authorities in Rae Bareilly Sultanpur and Barabanki were flourishing during the 'War' time, but now during the truce time by the simple application of Sec. 144, the Committees have been made lifeless. The Secretaries and the President, chief workers of the Congress, have all been gagged under this Section. In the district of Barabanki, this Section has not only been applied to certain individuals but has also been promulgated over large areas with the result that no meeting can be held there and the Congress Committees consequently has ceased to function. Blank orders under this Section signed by District Magistrates, have been given to the Police Sub-Inspectors who apply them, whenever meetings are announced by the Congress Committee.

OTHER WEAPONS.

The other Section used by the Government to crush Congress organisations is 107 of the Cr. P. C. Most of the villages of Oudh have got Panchayats in them. This Section has been used against the Panchas sur-panchas and the chief worker of the village. Almost all the village workers in the Districts of Rae Bareilly, Barabanki and Sultanpur have been roped in and I am afraid that by this time most of them are in jail. With the chief workers gagged under Section 144, with the village workers in Jail or under security under Section 107, you can very well imagine the state of things in the U. P.

GIVE UP KHADDAR.

It is not uncommon for Government Officials in these Districts openly to work against the Congress organisation. In the District of Barabanki, a high official is reported to have gone to a village and asked the people to give up the Congress, Gandhi Cap and Khaddar. Another official also it is alleged goes out asking people to pull down national flags. When such is the policy of the higher authorities you can very well conceive what havoc subordinate authorities like Sub-Inspectors, etc., might have been creating in remote villages.

WHOLE DISTRICT VICTIMISED.

The day I was coming to Bombay, I was told that they had brought the whole District of Rae Bareilly under Section 12 of the Rent Act. Under this Section the executive gets unlimited authority. This Section empowers the revenue officers to get into the house of the tenant, attach his property and send him to jail without reference to any Court. Rae Bareilly had some experience of this Section during the no-rent campaign. It was a terrible thing and I am afraid the tenants will have to pass through trying times so long as this Section is in operation in the District. But we have every hope that the tenantry of Oudh whereever this Section is applied will come out victorious.

ARREST ON "FALSE CHARGE"

Suit Against Lt.-Col. Gidney

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Two plaints have been filed against Lt. Col. Sir Henry Gidney claiming in all a sum of Rs. 1,14,500 by Frederick Arundell Remfry and Arnold Bertram Eric Graham by way of damages on account of alleged wrongful acts of the defendant by causing their arrest on May 18 last.

The plaint of Arnold Bertram Eric Graham, Civil Engineer, of 14, Pipe Road, Kidderpore, stated that the defendant Lt. Col. Sir Henry Gidney of 87-A Park Street wrongfully caused the arrest of the plaintiff on May 18 last upon a false charge made by the defendant of trespass and other offences to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, South Division, Calcutta, and caused the plaintiff to be imprisoned in the Police Lock-up or hajat at the Park Street Thana for about two hours The plaintiff who was released on bail on the same date had to appear before the Deputy Commissioner of Police on May 19 when the charge against him was dismissed and the plaintiff was discharged.

MEETING THAT COULD NOT BE HELD.

The plaint stated that the defendant Sir Henry Gidney is the president of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, All India and Burma, and the plaintiff is a councillor of the Anglo-Indian and European Loyalist Legion. A meeting of the Anglo-Indian and European Loyalist Legion was arranged to be held at the Howrah Institute on May 19 when the plaintiff was to address the members and at the said meeting some matters relating to the defendant as the president of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association was to be discussed and these facts were known to the defendant.

Because of the arrest and imprisonment of the plaintiff, the meeting of the Loyalist Legion could not be held. The plaintiff stated that owing to urgent need for economy in the Railway Department, the plaintiff's agreement with the Secretary of State was terminated on from April 30, 1931. The plaintiff held also a King's Commission in the Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force and rendered service as a pilot on the Western Front. The plaintiff had received intimation from the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway that his name had been sent up to the Railway Board for a permanent appointment but because of the said wrongful imprisonment the plaintiff lost his chance of a permanent appointment in the Railway Board. On account of these acts of the defendant, the plaintiff had suffered damages which he assessed at Rs. 61,250.

HIS LOST CHANCE.

The other plaint was of Frederick Arundell Remfry of 104 H Park Circus, a Mechanical and Electrical Engineer. It stated that the defendant wrongfully caused his arrest on May 18 last on a false charge which was eventually dismissed on May 19. The plaintiff is a councillor of the Anglo-Indian and European Loyalist Legion and was taking a leading part in it and as a result of his arrest and imprisonment the meeting arranged to be held at the Howrah Institute on May 19 of the Loyalist Legion could not be held. On account of the wrongful act of the defendant, the plaintiff had suffered damages which he assessed at Rs. 53,250.

The plaints have been admitted.—"Advance."

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE 20TH CENTURY SOLVED.

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are the effective specific for rejuvenation, to rreate a rejuvenating effect, the regain of a healthy and robust appearance. Men who have been losing weight and strength on account of their lost sexual vigour revive quickly, get elastic and soon regain their sexual instinct. As soon as one has started taking VIRILINE the signs of rejuvenating are perceptible. The complexion get ruddier, the features firmer, superfluous fat disappear, the bearing becomes more erect; migrane, headache, palpitation of the heart and other symptoms of the old age disappear, energy and memory returns; ill-humours and melancholy are replaced by a joyful and hopeful mind.

Many women who had become old looking and wearisome regain their bloom of youth; the menstruation which has already disappeared or had become irregular comes on again at regular interval; whites, itchings, dizziness, loss of appetite and sleeplessness and all disturbances leave off and the capacity of bearing children returns and the long buried hope of the joy of motherhood is awakened.

Price Rs. 3/- for 40 tablets and Rs. 7/- for 100 tablets.

IMPORTANT:—Beware of imitation and old stock as some firms are selling bottles with French lables which are not suitable for Indian climate. Bottles of fresh stock bear this lable.

"Specially prepared for Indian Climate. R.W."

CASANOVA CREAM. A wonderful preparation for the external use. The advantage of this cream is a prolonged action in the ejaculation precox. Price Rs. 2/8 per tube sufficient for 30-40 applications.

PANCRESAL. For DIABETES-MELLITUS. Activated Pancreas Hormone tablets extracted by special process out of the fresh Pancreas. It immediately retard or arrest the forming of sugar and develop a potent effect in the body and causes a decline in all metabolic disorder. Each tablet correspond to 20 insulin units. Price per bottle Rs. 4/- cure box six bottles Rs. 21/-.

AMURAL. (Birth Control) A safe and harmless preparction to prevent conception and infection. Price Rs. 2/8 per bottle.

SANTUBEN. A curative treatmentfor TUBERCULOSIS approved and tested on over 20,000 cases in all stages.

Complete literature on request.

Price Cure Box Rs. 20/- and ½ cure Box Rs. 10/-.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY

DISTRICT ORGANISERS in Bombay Presidency on salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 per mensem and one AGENCY ORGANIZER for Bombay Presidency on salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per mensem according to qualifications. Previous experience in Free Insurance quite essential. Apply sharp to:—

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P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE

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479, HORNBY ROAD
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114, DHOBI TALAO
AND
CHAMAR BAG, PAREL, BOMBAY.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Terukuni Maru	12000	....	@26Jul
Hakodate ,,	5303	17 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	8893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10590	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	30 Aug.	13 Sep.

@Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Cilombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	21 July	7 Aug.
Tasukuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	5 Aug.	11 Aug.
Taiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

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Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd,

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th une interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Famous Astrologer

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 5 Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1, Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras

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Your Clothes
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,66,000

Head Office:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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NEW ITALIAN TREATMENT FOR
HYSTERIA
EPILEPTIC FITS, NEURASTHENIA, CHOREA, CONVULTIONS and for any kind of NERVE DISEASES. This preparation contains neither Bromides nor any hypnotic drugs and is an invaluable Italian remedy based on the most recent scientific researches of the highest International repute.
General Agents:
G. MARTIROSI & CO.
Post Box No. 235, Madras.
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THE STANDARD DRUG CO.,
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"AROODAM"
Write the exact time and date of birth or the letter writing time and age. Correct answers for five questions about futurity Re. 1 for each extra question, As. 4. V. P. charges extra. THE GANDHI JOTHISHAR, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency.)

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WITH
LEW AYRES
AT
PATHE CINEMA

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, July 14.
Pundit; Perry; Java.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, July 14.
Fager; Bradol; Bangkok.
Bombay, July 15.
Jalajyoti; Owen; Karachi.
Tampa; Buckley; Calcutta.
Barpeta, Patridge, Busreh.
Kenya; Grant; Durban.

LOADING.
Bombay, July 14.
Steamer Fusijama for Trieste.
Steamer Tenered for Hamburg.
Steamer Garbeta for Kobe.

S.S. Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer "Pundit" arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Fager:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer "Fager", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalajyoti:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer "Jalajyoti", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tampa:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer "Tampa", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Barpeta," will sail today from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kenya:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer "Kenya", will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 14.

For London S S "Macedonia":—30 bales animal skin; Messrs. Grindlay and Co.: 36 bales animal skin, A E Blumenthal; 200 cwt. groundnuts K. Harjiwan and Co.

For Marseilles:—58 cwt. groundnuts, 200 cwt. turmeric, E. Virji & Co.; 20 cwt. gum Olibonum, P E Bros.; 200 cwt. groundnuts R Ratilal and Co.

For Liverpool S.S. "Elysia":—18 bales wool raw, F F Campbell and Co.; 9 bales wool raw, R Jagannath; 9 bales wool raw, A Siam Corporation; 46 bales wool raw, D. Sassoon and Co.; 13 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.

For Glasgow:—3100 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers and Sons; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co.

For Barcelona:—57 bales cotton raw, Vakharia and Co.; 25 bales cotton raw, E. Spinner and Co.

For Manchester:—250 bales cotton raw, Patel Coton Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, C. and Thackersey Ltd.

For Venice S.S. Fusijama:—400 cwt. castor seed, 3000 cwt. groundnuts, K. Devchand and Co.

For Trieste:—50 bales cotton, M Chandulal and Co.

For Hamburg S.S. "Sturmfels":—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, K. M. Nathoo; 6000 cwt. groundnuts, H. V. Oomerbhoy and Co.

For Rotterdom:—330 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ld.; 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy, 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp S.S. "Kasama":—1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, K. M. Nathoo.

For Marseilles S.S. "India":—3500 cwt. castor seed, 2000 groundnut seed. Birla Bros.; 295 cwt. Henna Leaves, G. Suchedina and Co.

For Suez:—50 bales cotton yarn, A. El. Ejel; 15 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Kobe S.S. "Argun Maru": 100 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 800 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Raili Bros.; 600 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokohama:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—650 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokkaichi S.S. "Garbeta":—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—572 bales cotton raw Birla Bros.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.; 300 bales cott raw, L Kallianji and Co. 300 bales cotton raw, N. Nagshi; 300 bales cotton raw, H Nagshi.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 14.

From Busrah SS "Varsova" : Agents M M and Co:—16 bags gall nuts, 49 bags sheep-skins, 10 bundle empty baskets, 91 bags dry dates, 43 bags hartuman seeds.

From Karachi:—15326 bags wheat, 328 bags wheat flour 103 bgs. gram, 463 bags rice, 170 bags jeera, 65 bags raisin, 350 bags dry fruits, 61 bags yokachin, 30 bags almond kernals, 40 bags salted fish, 225 bags dates, 200 cases cow head milk.

From Manchester S.S. Clan Keith Agents J. Finlay and Co.:—13 cases cottons, 84 cases cotton yarn; 77 cases cotton piece-goods, 92 cases paper, 40 cases glazing powder, 240 cases machinery, 6000 bags soda ash, 20 drums lub. grease 122 drums lub. oil, 24 drums chemicals, 498 bundle steel bars.

From Glasgow:—250 loose stone, 250 ware aid jars 220 cases Ale, 269 cases cisterns, 272 cases soap, 150 cases nails, 50 cases fencing, 165 cases whisky, 52 cotton-thread, 120 cases marine glue, 575 bundle steel joists.; 60 bundle steel rivets; 110 bundle pipes, 136 bundle tubes, 10000 pieces fire-bricks; 127 cases machinery, 1989 cks. shelter.

From Liverpool:—95 cases cotton piece-goods, 9 cases cotton yarn, 50 cases bear, 180 cases glycerine, 62 cases biscuits; 3465 cases coap, 30 cases plumbago refuse; 40 cases aniline salt; 148 cases stearine; 231 cases tiles; 250 cases cisterns, 48 cases tragou, 567 drums paint, 597 bdl. cement sheets, 200 bdls. boiler logging; 20 cases ale, 68 cases billats, 68 cases filtrate, 2600 bags chemicals, 405 drums chemicals, 96 cases machinery, 180 cases springs, 2664 loose film blocks; 542 cases E'ware; 50 cases bobbins 85 cases ccles rims 137 cases motor car; covers; 100 bundle steel sheets; 105 bundle steel; 60 drums lub. grease.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, July 14.
3 Months Discounts 2 7/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 7/16 p.c.
Banks of England rate 2.1/2 p.c.
Call Money 5-1/2 p.c.
One Month 4 1/2 p.c.
Three Months 4½ p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LACQUER FOR FORD CARS

Rigorous tests are employed in the laboratories of the Ford Motor Company, to assure the high quality and permanence of the pyroxylin lacquer finishes used on Ford cars.

Samples of these lacquers must retain their colour and lustre under artificial lights more brilliant than the sun, in temperature below freezing and twice those of summer heat. They also must pass rigid physical tests before they are accepted for use in the Ford body plant'

Lacquers to be tested are first sprayed over metal panels. These panels are then bent over one-inch boards. The lacquer films must not crack or peel.' A small steel ball is pressed into another lacquered panel. This stretches the lacquer film, but the film must not chip off or the lacquer will be rejected, as too brittle.

Films of the lacquer are obtained by spraying panels which have been treated chemically so that the lacquer when dry can be removed easily. The lacquer films thus obtained must stand folding or creasing for a long period without cracking.

These physical tests assure the use of lacquers which will adhere firmly to the body panels and will not chip off even should the panels be dented or bent. The Ford laboratories also pay particular attention to the selection of lacquers with a high lustre and which will retain their gloss under all kinds of weather conditions.

Ultra violet and infra red ray lamps are used to test the resistance of lacquers to the destructive effects of brilliant sunlight. Samples are exposed to these rays for long periods. If they fade of deteriorate otherwise they are rejected.

A machine is used which simulates varying conditions of weather and temperature. It rotates once daily, alternately dipping the test panels coated with lacquer into water—imitating rain—and then subjecting them to ultra violet rays, simulating strong sunlight. Samples of good lacquers are subjected in this machine, without deterioration, to the equal of two or three years ordinary exposure to the elements.

National Insurance Company. Limited

The Directors' Report for the period of 12 months from 1st January to 31st December 1930, is as under:—

During the year 7915 New Life Proposals were received for sums aggregating Rs. 1,44,69,850. Of this number 6443 were accepted and resulted in New Policies assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,13,55,069. The rest were either declined or accepted on terms which have not been agreed to by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion. The net annual Premium Income attaching to the New Life Business for the year after deducting sums re-assured, is Rs. 5,56,647-10-0. Claims on account of death have been presented for an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,23,492-8-0 and the further sum of Rs. 6,02,277-4-0 became due in respect of matured Endowment Assurances.

The Life Assurance Fund including the Investment and the other Reserve Funds now amount to Rs. 1,47,07,063-13-11 as compared with Rs. 1,35,55,250-0-9 at the beginning of the year. The funds have thus increased during the year by the substantial sum of Rs. 11,51,813-13-2. No Profit on Securities has been taken into account except that actually realised by sale. The total Interest Income of the Company on its Investments was Rs. 7,47,608-9-0 after deducting Income Tax.

Mr. G. P. Dutia and Mr. N. C. Law retire from the Board of Directors by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election. The auditors Messrs. Batliboi and Purohit retire and offer themselves for re-election. The Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of Rs. 8 per share for the period under report.

Ahalyabai Free Maternity Home

The seventh annual general meeting of the General Committee of the Home was held on the 28th June at the Dharmajirao Rokde Free Reading Room, Mandvi, Bombay, with Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, J.P., M.L.C., in the Chair. Among those who attended the meeting were Mrs. Janabai Rokde, J.P., Advocate, A. N. Surve, J.P., M.L.C. and several other members of the Executive and Medical Committees of the Home. The Hon. Secretary, Rao Saheb H. V. Rajwadkar, J.P. read the Seventh Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts submitted by the Executive Committee, which was duly adopted.

It appears from the Report that the Home, this year, treated 33 labour cases from different communities residing in the different parts of the city. The total expenses for the year under Report came to Rs. 1,482/12/-. Out of this sum Rs. 200 were received from the N. M. Wadia Charities, as an annual grant Rs. 100/12/- collections from the Charity Box and only Rs. 55 as contributions from various persons. Substracting this outside help of Rs 452/12 in all from the total expenses, the deficit of Rs. 1,030 was made good by Mrs. Janabai Rokde from her own private earnings as a Midwife.

The Committee after thanking the honorary members of the Medical Committee, appointed new Executive and Medical Committees for the current year.

MAHILAS PICKET TODDY AND LIQUOR SHOPS.

Members of the Rashtriya Mahila Mandal are picketing toddy and liquor shops under the instructions of the Girgaum District Congress Committee from 28th ulto.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 and 10 P.M.
Extra Matinee: Thurs. & Friday. At 4 P.M.
MONTE CARLO
with
JEANETTE MACDONALD
JACK BUCHANAN
A Romance in Europe's hot spot.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONAN DOYLE'S
Great Detective Mystery
THE SPECKLED BAND
featuring
LYN HARDING
A Sherlock Holmes Story.

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 P.M.
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
The famous stars of Cohen & Kelly's Fame in
AROUND THE CORNER

OPERA HOUSE.
6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Clever Musician
R. S. Keshavamurti
Veena Player from Mysore
In conjunction with CINEMA.

TO-DAY EXTRA SHOW
AT 3 P.M. (AMAVASYA)
SEVENTH WEEK
STILL HUGE CROWDS DRAWN
DON'T MISS IT
PICTURE OF DISTINCTION
MADAN'S ALL-TALKIE
SINGING AND DANCING
DRAMA IN HINDI
SHIRIN FARHAD
With Sweet-voiced
NISSAR and Beautiful
KAJJANBAI.
ALSO A TALKIE-COMEDY
MUMBAINEE SHETANEE
With Mohan and Sharifa
TO-DAY 6-15 and 10 P.M.
TO-DAY EXTRA AT 3 P.M.
WELLINGTON TALKIES

RIALTO TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD.
FROM SATURDAY, 18th JULY 1931
Raoul Walsh's
THE BIG TRAIL
THRILLS!
ADVENTURE!
ROMANCE!
In 1,001 gripping patterns woven from the bone and sinew of the heroic souls who bartered comfort, security and life itself for a share in the vision of the West . . . .

FOX PICTURE
Enacted on movietone by 20,000 including
JOHN WAYNE
MARGUERITE CHURCHILL
EL BRENDEL
Tully Marshall
Tyrone Power
David Rollins
A Saga of
BREATHLESS GLORIOUS LOVE
That set young blood tossracing in the great outdoors —that steeled young hearts to face death with a smile.

The World Famous INDIAN MUSICIAN
KHANSAHEB ABDUL KARIMKHAN'S
ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY
TO INSTRUCT AND ENTERTAIN BOMBAY PUBLIC
WITH HIS WONDERFUL MUSIC
ON 17th JULY 1931, FRIDAY NIGHT
IN
RIALTO THEATRE
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
MUSICAL CONCERT
GREAT TREAT OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC
PROGRAMME INCLUDES:—
"BHIAG, THUMARI, ANAND, BHAIRAVI MARATHI SONGS, JHINJHOTI, BHAJANS" etc., etc.
COME TO RIALTO ON FRIDAY NIGHT
DON'T FORGET OR YOU WILL MISS A TREAT OF YOUR LIFE

PATHE CINEMA DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BAD SISTER
WITH
CONRAD NAGEL—SIDNEY FOX
BETTE DAVIS—ZASU PITTS
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
A Universal All-Talking Super
CHARLIE MURRAY
Of Cohens and Kellys fame in an All-Talking Comedy.
AND
OSWALD THE RABBIT
Also
ROYAL ASCOT

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JUPITER GENERAL
Its Head Office in Fort, Insurance Co., Ltd. has Bombay. J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1931

GRAVE RIOT IN KASHMIR

—:o:—

Infuriated Crowd Storm Jail Gates To Rescue Prisoner

POLICE OPEN FIRE: 9 KILLED AND MANY INJURED

SRINAGAR, July 14.

On Monday a Muslim crowd stormed the Jail, where a Muslim, arrested on a charge of inciting communal bitterness, was awaiting magisterial judgment. They overpowered the prison guard whereupon the Jail Police opened fire. Nine Muslims were killed and many others were injured. There was panic in the city and there were several outbursts of communal fury in which Hindu shops were attacked and property destroyed. The situation is now quiet. The city was patrolled in the night by the Military.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE.

The trouble is said to have had its origin in Jammu a month ago when a Hindu Police Sergeant is alleged to have profaned the Koran belonging to a Muslim member of the Police Force by throwing it on the floor, because the policeman failed to appear for inspection. Both were tried, the Muslim policeman being dismissed and the Hindu Sergeant being retired on pension. This caused a tumult in Mahomedan circles throughout the Kashmir State, it being asserted that the Hindu Sergeant had not been adequately punished. Some weeks later, a certain Mahomedan from the Punjab speaking in a Srinagar mosque is said to have incited the Muslims to rise against the Hindus, who, he said, were favoured by the Kashmir State in the matter of official posts. This Mahomedan was arrested on a charge of inflaming communal feelings. It was while he was awaiting magisterial decision in the Srinagar Jail, to-day, that his brother-Muslims attempted to storm the Jail with the apparent object of rescuing him.

CROWD FIRED ON.

Armed with sticks, stones and clubs and other weapons they overpowered the Prison Guard, whereupon Police reserves were summoned. As the attack was persevered in, the Jail Police were ordered to fire. In a short time nine of the demonstrators were killed, and scores of others were wounded. Soon, the cry was raised throughout the city that Hindus were 'murdering' Mahomedans, whereupon infuriated Muslims in increasing numbers wreaked vengeance on Hindus, destroying their property, setting fire to their shops and invading Hindu money-lenders' stalls where they tore up valuables.

This was followed by a general panic throughout the city, Hindus and Mahomedans alike barricading themselves inside their homes. The Maharaja took prompt measures to prevent sanguinary conflict from spreading, and by midnight complete order was restored.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED AT JAMMU.

There is much apprehension, however, that there may be a recrudescence of trouble at Jammu, where antagonism between Hindus and Muslims is said to be much more bitter than in Srinagar. The Maharaja and the Cabinet have taken precautions to prevent any rising there.

An ugly feature of Monday's disturbances was that the Mahomedans cut telephone lines from the Jail to the Palace and to the Police Headquarters so as to prevent the news of the assault reaching the authorities. From this, the police said, it was apparent that the assailants had plotted their raid on the Prison with great care and days in advance.

At midnight the State troops were patrolling the streets, but complete calm prevailed.—A.P.

WHITLEY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementing To Start Soon

MR. BENN'S REPLY IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Benn told a questioner in the House of Commons that it was the Government's hope when they received the views of the Government of India to start immediately to implement the recommendation of the Whitley Commission.—Reuter.

EMPIRE'S "MILCH COW"

'Britain Not To Give It Up"

LONDON, July 13.

"I am not a politician, but I feel certain that Parliament, no matter which Party is in power, will never give up India or agree to the suggestion of Dominion Status," said Lord Inchcape at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Banking Corporation. He pointed out that the whole business community in India would be anxiously watching events in the next few months. Lord Inchcape referred with emphasis to the vast amounts invested in India by Britain and peace and justice secured for India by the British.

CONTRACTION OF TRADE.

Lord Inchcape referred to the contraction of trade in consequence of the fall in commodity prices, and said that as a result of it the bank naturally had to turn to other sources for employment of its funds. Its investments which, on 31st March 1930, amounted to £1,970,000, had increased to nearly four and a half millions, the bulk of the increase occurring in the Indian Government securities. He pointed out that over £1,750,000 of this amount would mature in 1932. None of the Bank's investments in Indian Government securities had a longer life than 1938, the bulk of them maturing between 1932 and 1936. Reviewing the general outlook in the coming year Lord Inchcape said that the whole position was wrapped up in arrangements which might be made for postponement of war debts and reparations which, he hoped, would be arranged. He considered that the whole world was indebted to President Hoover in this connection. He added: "As long as the enterprise of the individual, already sufficiently hampered by regulations and taxations of Government, has no opportunity and no scope for play, the psychological result is to create a feeling of hopelessness and lack of desire to undertake trading or commercial operations designed to expand and develop the world's resources."—Reuter's Special.

His Majesty King Nadir Shah, who opened the new Parliament of Afghanistan, which is a wholly elected body.

"Hero Of Vykom"

FUNDS WANTED FOR EDUCATING MALABAR UNTOUCHABLES

"The hero of the Vykom Satyagraha, an indefatigable worker in the cause of the depressed classes of Malabar, and the leader of the Civil Disobedience movement in Kerala." Mr. E. G. Nair introduced Mr. K. Kelappan, President of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, in the above words at a meeting held yesterday evening at the Nayar Samaj Cooperative Hostel Building, Matunga.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Nayar Samaj, Bombay, to give a reception to Mr. Kelappan.

Mr. E. G. Nair, who presided gave a detailed account of the various activities of Mr. Kelappan. He appealed to the audience to make handsome contributions to the institution founded by Mr. Kelappan in the cause of the depressed classes of Malabar.

EDUCATING UNTOUCHABLES.

Mr. Kelappan, impressed upon the audience the necessity of improving the lot of the unfortunate depressed classes in Malabar, and gave practical suggestions as to how best to do it. He then pointed to the remarkable change that had come over the "Cherumas" of Malabar, who had received the blessings of education. But education on a large scale could not be carried out without sufficient funds and he hoped that the Keralites of Bombay would manifest their practical sympathy for the cause.

The annual meeting of the Samaj was then held when it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 51 out of the Samaj Funds be given to Mr. Kelappan for the purpose of his institution for the depressed class.

LEADERS IN BELGAUM PICKETING

Picketers Camp To Be Opened

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 12.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in Belgaum which was started on Friday is daily going on in a vigorous manner. A sensation was caused here this morning when well known leaders of Karnatak like Messrs. N. G. Joshi Vice-President of the Karnatak Congress Committee and President of the Belgaum D. C. C., B. N. Datar, M. P. Patil and Keshavrao Gokhale picketed the shops.

As a result of this picketing campaign some of the foreign cloth dealers have agreed to seal their existing stock of foreign piecegoods and the picketing of their shops has accordingly been stopped. Other remaining shops are of course being picketed intensively.

Under the auspices of the local Congress Committee a special camp of volunteers (for picketing purposes) is to be opened here in a few days. Additional volunteers are also being brought here from the mofussil.

Madras.—The President and members of the Tariff Board left for Calcutta on Tuesday night.—A.P.

Lahore.—There was no hearing in the conspiracy case on Tuesday, as Bhagram, one of the accused, had an attack of paralysis to-day.—A.P.

PROTECTION FOR INDIGENOUS SHIPPING

What Canada Does For Her Trade

WILL INDIAN GOVERNMENT PLEASE COPY?

A correspondent writes:

"The following paragraph which appeared in the "London Times" Trade and Engineering Supplement, dated the 13th June 1931, (page 275, column I,) regarding the Canadian Shipping Laws, will be of great interest to the Indian public in view of the constant demand from Government for protection to Indian Shipping concerns from deadly foreign competition. But which is constantly opposed by British vested interests.

"Protection of Canadian Shipping:—Additional protection for Canadian Shipping against the competition of foreign vessels in the grain-carrying trade between Canadian ports is being planned by the Dominion Government. New legislation in this connection is being delayed until the State of Westminster, giving Canada authority to amend her own shipping laws, is passed by the British Parliament and becomes operative, probably in October, but Mr. Bennett has intimated that the Government will deal with the matter of coastwise shipping as soon as the necessary authority is received.

An extension to Canadian shipping of the Government's policy of protection for Canadian interests, with a view to encouraging development and providing enlarged employment opportunities, is assured. Canada's present shipping laws are based on the British Law of 1854, and a thorough revision will be undertaken.

NAGPUR LETTER

Trade Union Unity Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, July 13.

It is learnt that a meeting of the Trade Union Unity Committee will be held at Nagpur in the last week of August to discuss the "Platform of Unity". A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will also be held at the same time.

ELECTION PETITION WITHDRAWN.

Pandit Harbana of Bilaspur District who had filed a petition against the election of Mr. Ramsnehi to the C. P. Council has now applied to the Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur for permission to withdraw the same. It will be recalled that the applicant had made therein several allegations against the present C. P. Home Member, that the latter helped Mr. Ramsnehi in the election and that he used his influence to secure the election. The application for withdrawal will come up for hearing on the 27th instant.

Raja Ramanuj Pratap Sing of Korea State in C.P. has been elected as Member of the Chamber of Princes.

A BYE-ELECTION.

The Bye-election to the vacant seat on behalf of Nagpur-Chhatisgarh Landholders' Constituency will be held on the 21st instant. R. B. Kaliker of Nagpur and Thakur Manmohan Singh of Bilaspur District are the two candidates for election. The election manifesto issued by the latter contains several abuses of the Responsivist party and the Present Nationalist party.

QUARREL WITH STATION MASTER.

The station master and assistant station master, Teegaon, on Itarsi-Nagpur Railway were arrested last week under sections 452 and 325 and released on bail on 10th instant. It is alleged that there was personal quarrel between them during which one lady sustained serious injuries due to lathi blows. Both are being challenged by Railway Police in Sansar Court and their case will come up for hearing on the 15th instant. It is understood that police had to intervene as the assistant station master (who is now transferred near Amla) issued telegram that his life was in danger.

GERMANY'S GRAVE FINANCIAL CRISIS

—:o:—

Cabinet's Measures To Avoid Withdrawal Of Capital

BASLE BANK DECIDES TO HELP REICHSBANK

LONDON, July 13.

Rugby—Development in the grave financial crisis in Germany are awaited here with deep concern. The effect of the measures already taken, or in contemplation, to check the export of German capital and restore confidence is being anxiously discussed. Meanwhile the whole question of credit for Germany in view of the present emergency is, it is understood under consideration of the Governors of the Bank for International settlements which is meeting to-day at Basle. Bank was established in accordance with the recommendations of the Young Plan for reparations payments adopted in the Hague agreement of January of last year. The purpose of the Bank is to promote co-operation between central banks and to provide additional facilities for International operations as well as facilities for execution of the Young Plan. It has the authorised capital of 500 million Swiss gold francs and was founded capital of capital of 500 million Swiss gold many, Great Britain, Italy and Japan, together with the banking group of the United States of America.

DR. LUTHER'S MOVEMENTS.

It is reported from Basle that Governors have been advised of the measures taken during the week-end by the German Cabinet to avoid withdrawal of capital from German banks. Contrary to expectations Dr. Luther President of the Reichbank, left Berlin by air for Basle this morning. He was in telephonic communication yesterday with the Reichbank representative at Basle, Dr. Von Vocke, who, according to press reports, informed of the Governor's opinion that Germany should take initiative in the first measures to facilitate foreign collaboration in financial relief.

"The "Morning Post" emphasises that the German claim to assistance would be strengthened by the abandonment of the expensive second "pocket battleship" and of the Customs Union project.

The "Manchester Guardian," referring to France's demand for these concessions, says: 'These demands ought not be made a condition of settling Germany on her feet, but this does not mean that Germany would be unwise to carry them out of her own accord.'

EFFECT ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The financial crisis which has developed in Germany is being followed with deep concern here and to-day's events in Berlin caused an inevitable repercussion on the London foreign exchange market. There was severe depreciation of the German mark which after slumping from 20.65 to 27 to the pound recovered in the afternoon. The German crisis had a weakening effect on the stock exchange generally, and prices after recovering from the early drop presented a weak appearance at the close.

ANOTHER EMERGENCY DECREE.

Another emergency decree taken to-day in Berlin placed a temporary limit on withdrawals from banks. A Basle message states that Luther has put before the Board of the International Bank plan for re-establishment of German finances which is being examined by experts. It is suggested that political negotiations between British, French, American and German Governments will follow. In London importance of proceedings at Basle for German credit is fully recognised.

OTHER BIG BANKS FINANCIALLY SOUND.

Rugby. Berlin press telegrams to-night state that all other big banks apart from Darmstadter are in perfectly sound position, and require no Government guarantee. Government has issued an appeal to the nation not to lose its nerve nor to increase Government's difficulties by lack of confidence.

A message from Amsterdam states that the market is free from panic in the belief that the Conference at Basle will result in the support of Germany over the crisis.

PREMIER WANTS NOTICE FOR QUESTION.

Rugby.—The Prime Minister answering a question in Parliament regarding the meeting of Treasury Experts to consider the measures necessary to give effect to the Hoover proposal said in reply to a supplementary question that it was impossible, without previous notice, to give any later news as to the week-end happenings regarding credits to Germany.—B.O.W.

Help To Reichsbank

LONDON, July 13.

Bale.—The Council of the Bank of International Settlements has decided to help the Reichsbank in every way in its power.—Reuter.

A WAVE OF OPTIMISM.

Two More Emergency Decrees

LONDON, July 14.

Berlin.—The news that Dr. Luther's negotiations at Basle were successful and the rediscount credit of a hundred million dollars which lapsed on Thursday would be renewed, was received by the Cabinet at midnight and resulted in a wave of optimism that Germany's troubles would be over in a few days.

TWO MORE EMERGENCY DECREES.

Two more emergency decrees were issued to-night. The first stipulates that all banks, and savings and credit institutions shall remain closed on 14th and 15th instant, while Government and representatives of banks arrange to find money required for carrying on business and paying salaries and wages.

Stock Exchanges will probably remain closed till the end of the week.

The second decree authorises Government to declare bank holidays whenever it considers advisable.—Reuter.

GERMANY OPTIMISTIC

Confident Of Getting Help From Basle.

LONDON, July 13.

Berlin.—Confident that she, having weathered worse storms, will safely outride the present crisis, sums up the prevailing attitude in Germany to-night after the past panicky days. Government's assumption of responsibility for Darmstadt banks liabilities has had the most re-assuring effect. The special police posted in the neighbourhood of banks had an idle day. The Darmstadt Bank was very busy, but there were no signs of "run", while other large banks met all demands, but refused to sell foreign currencies. Government did not consider it necessary to issue the emergency decree regulating traffic in foreign currencies though the Reichsbank is only issuing foreign money against marks actually deposited. The mark remains steady at 20.20 to the pound. Meanwhile Government is marking time, confident that help is forthcoming from Basle.—Reuter.

MAD MAN'S PECULIAR MURDER

(From Our Correspondent.)

JHANSI. July 12.

A peculiar murder followed by suicide was committed by one Parmanand an Indian Christian connected with the Canadian Mission of this place but lately working in Saugor who, suspecting to be poisoned by his friend, stabbed him to death by using a long spear and seriously wounding a woman who came to his help. The man after three days committed suicide by hanging himself.

The man was always supposed to be off his head. This condition of his brain he imagined to be caused by some mild form of poison administered to him through some food offered by his friends. The Saugor man was not the only the supposed culprit.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson dined with the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hudson on Monday.

"BIG BROTHER" IN BANGALORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 13.

Moulana Shaukat Ali arrived in Bangalore this morning from Sholapur by Guntakal Mail, and was accorded a rousing reception by Muslim Khazis, local Congressmen and others. He was taken in procession through the principal streets of Bangalore City, and thence to the Cantonment, where he stays as guest of Hajee Ossman Sait. The Muslim volunteers, 1,000 in number with regulation lathis and spearheads marched in procession.

The Moulana receives civic address to-morrow and addresses a public meeting this evening.

ABKARI SALES IN MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT BANS PICKETING.

MADRAS, July 13.

It is reported that the Commissioner for Excise has circularised all officers concerned stating that peaceful picketing of liquor shops does not include picketing of Abkari Sales, and Collectors have been requested to take necessary steps to see that forthcoming sales are not interfered with by picketers and others and no obstruction is offered to the intending bidders.—A.P.

Picketing Of Malad Liquor Shop

In accordance with the Local Congress Committee resolution, picketing of foreign liquor shops was started at Malad on 12th instant. About a dozen of lady volunteers assisted by the members of the Working Committee picketed a liquor shop near Goad Bunder Road. The picketing was throughout peaceful and terminated for the day on closure of the liquor shop at 9 p.m.

RT. HON. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

To Attend Cape Town Conference After R. T. C

LONDON, July 13.

Durban.—After attending the Round Table Conference in London, it is announced, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir G. Corbett and Mr. G. S. Bajpai will come here, and headed by Sir Fazli Hussain will attend the Conference with the representatives of the Union Government at the Cape Town.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

DR. MOONJE'S TALK WITH SEN-GUPTA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, July 13.

Dr. B. S. Moonje returned from Simla yesterday morning and had a prolonged conversation with Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta at the Nagpur Railway Station this morning. Mr. Sen-Gupta explained the preamble of the Congress Resolution on the position of the minorities in the future Constitution and the necessity for residuary powers in the Central Government in the event of a break down of the Provincial Government. Dr. Moonje leaves for Calcutta at the end of this week to attend the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha Conference.

The Maharaja of Mysore and the Maharani of Singahi visited Sri Ramkrishna Tapovan at Dharchula Almora, and the Charitable Dispensary on their way to Mount Kailas and Manas-Sarover and were much impressed with the activities of the institution.

CONGRESS AND AFGHAN YOUTH LEAGUE SPLIT.

MOVE FOR STATEMENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, July 10.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Khan Ali Gul Khan have addressed a letter move for settlement to Mr. Peer Bakhash Khan, General Secretary to F.P.C.C. requesting him to postpone the meeting of the 15th instant (of F.P.C.C.) It seems that the matter has been taken up seriously by both the leaders. It is hoped that they will try their best to bring about a permanent conciliation between the Congress and the Afghan Youth League. It is learnt that the General Secretary has decided to postpone the meeting to some other date.

THE INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

The Secretary writes:—

A Class in the Physical Training and Indoor games will be held in babies at the Indian Women's Unity Club once a week on Tuesday at 4 P.M.

For particulars inquire at the Club's premises.

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